

ALASKA'S INDISPENSABLE DOGS. OUR NATIONAL WONDERLAND.

No. 2661

SEPTEMBER 6, 1906

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LESLIE'S WEEKLY



PERIL OF THE VENTURESOME AERONAUT.

AIRSHIP ABOUT TO BE SWEEPED FAR OUT TO SEA STOPPED IN ITS DANGEROUS FLIGHT BY RESCUERS ON LAND.

Drawn by T. Dart Walker.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

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Thursday, September 6, 1906

As President Roosevelt Sees It.

JUST AT THE right time President Roosevelt has made clear, in his customary trenchant style, the issues of the fall campaign. His letter to Representative Watson, of Indiana, was intended to aid in the election of a Republican House of Representatives this fall. If every thoughtful voter in the country would read and consider the letter carefully there would not be the slightest question as to the result of the election. The President praises the last Republican Congress for the immense amount of good work it accomplished, and dwells upon the urgent need of continuing this work in the hands of a Republican body. "To change the leadership and organization of the House at this time means to bring confusion," says the President, "upon those who have been successfully engaged in the steady working out of a great and comprehensive scheme for the betterment of our social, industrial, and civic conditions." He is right in this statement. The Republican party has promised and kept its pledges; the Democratic party has promised and not fulfilled its promises. History will verify this statement.

The President speaks plainly; he expects the next Congress to pass a bill to prohibit political contributions by corporations, and one to lower the Philippine tariff. Both of these bills have been passed by one house, and both will be passed by the other if a Republican Congress be chosen this fall. The completion of the Panama Canal is on the President's mind, and he refers, as we have before in these columns, to the interests that have been banded together against this great public work, and to the "peculiarly sinister basis for their opposition."

We like the conservative tone of the President's letter in referring to the regulation of corporate wealth, and his statement in opposition to the demands of "unwise extremists" and "crude-thinking, though often well-meaning, men who are not accustomed soberly to distinguish between phrase-making and action." We like the President's firm stand in behalf of protection, and his outspoken statement that "the question of revising the tariff stands wholly apart from the question of dealing with the so-called 'trusts.'" The entire letter gives forcible expression to the views which the President has been known by all of his friends to entertain, and which have been too often misconstrued and grossly misrepresented.

The Republican campaign this fall opens under the inspiration of a Roosevelt platform. It will be fought out on this issue, and this alone was required to assure a splendid victory.

The Fight Against Race-track Gambling.

THAT THE churches and other agencies of good in New York State are determined to continue an active campaign in favor of the amendment of the Percy-Gray law, despite the adverse action of the recent Legislature, is evident by the resolutions adopted at a convention in Albany in which over 200,000 Bible students and Sunday workers were represented. It was declared by the convention that "the widespread

gambling in New York is due to the exemption in the penal code in favor of gambling on the race-tracks"—a statement for which there is abundant verification.

The convention did a fit and praiseworthy thing in expressing its hearty appreciation of the position taken by Governor Higgins with reference to gambling, and of his veto of the Coggeshall bill increasing the amount of the "sop" thrown to agricultural societies from a tax on the racing associations. It also promised to aid him in advocating a bill providing for a direct appropriation for the benefit of town and county fairs "in place of the five-per-cent. tax" now levied on the race-tracks. This was practical service in the cause of public morals. If the agricultural societies need State aid it would be far better in the interests of economy, to say nothing of the moral interests involved, to take it direct from the State treasury, rather than to derive it from a partnership account with race-track gamblers. The two hundred thousand dollars, or thereabout, required for this purpose would not weigh heavily on the State, and the amount is trifling in comparison with the money wasted, stolen, embezzled, and otherwise taken from the pockets of the people to keep up the race-track gambling business.

Early Elections as Political Pointers.

FROM THE beginning of the government party managers have made especial efforts to carry the States which voted for State officers in the early months of the years in which Presidents or Congresses were chosen. When, in the spring of 1800, Burr swung New York over to the Democrats, a "straw" was revealed showing that Adams, the Federalist, was likely to be defeated in the contest in the latter part of that year, and Jefferson, the Democrat, elected. This is just what took place.

Formerly Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and other October States were contested earnestly by both parties in presidential years because of the "moral effect" which a victory in those States, in the contest for State officers, would have on the voting two or three weeks later for President in the country at large. All the States which would now be of any consequence as political indicators have their elections in November, except Oregon and Maine. Oregon voted in 1906 on June 4th. Maine will vote on September 10th. Vermont held its election on September 4th, but the contests in that State are so one-sided that they are of very small interest to the country as a whole. Oregon was carried by the Republicans for Congress in the election a few months ago, and for all other officers except Governor, the Democrats re-electing their present incumbent. Local issues determined the result on Governor, but national questions decided the contest for each branch of Congress, and the Republicans were victorious. In September, 1880, Maine was carried by the fusion of Democrats and Greenbackers for Governor, and the outlook for Garfield and Arthur in the voting in the presidential contest two months later seemed dark for the Republicans. Grant and Conkling, however, who had held aloof until then, were brought into the fight, the tide was turned in favor of the Republicans, and Garfield won, but by a narrow margin.

This year the interest in the Maine contest centres in the fight which Sam Gompers and the American Federation of Labor are making on Congressman Littlefield, in the Second district. They oppose Littlefield because of what they call his hostility to organized labor. The chances are that Littlefield will win, though possibly by a smaller plurality than the 5,000 which he received in 1904. The Republicans are sure of electing all the other Maine congressmen as well as all the State officers by large majorities. The result in Littlefield's district will be of national interest because of the bearing it may have on the federation's canvass in other parts of the country in November. Gompers has Speaker Cannon, Longworth, of Ohio, Bartholdt, of Missouri, and other congressmen also on his black-list, and will make a fight against them. This class politics is very offensive to the American people of all parties, and the indications are that Gompers will receive a rebuke that will kill his new-fangled notion right at the start.

Why Bryan Hates Hearst.

THE COUNTRY is beginning to notice that there is a bitter rivalry between William R. Hearst and William J. Bryan. In none of Mr. Hearst's newspapers is there any of the laudation for Mr. Bryan which is appearing in many other Democratic journals. On the contrary, there is a warfare between the two leaders which portends disastrous consequences for the Democratic party. Bryan has just assailed Roger C. Sullivan and Charles A. Walsh, the members from Illinois and Iowa, respectively, of the Democratic national committee. Bryan's hostility to Sullivan is ostensibly due to what Bryan calls his fraudulent election. In reality, Sullivan's leanings toward Hearst are the inciting cause at this particular time. Walsh is obnoxious to Bryan because he is an outspoken advocate of Hearst for the candidacy in 1908, and because Walsh has worked persistently for two or three years against Bryan in Iowa.

In both Illinois and Iowa Bryan has a large following. He has the indorsement of each State, but in each he has the Hearst forces against him. Moreover, in each State Hearst is making gains. In those States, as in New York and the rest of the country in which he is working, Hearst's hand is not openly seen. But he is making his fight. Believing, like many other Democrats, that Bryan's boom will burst

before 1908, Hearst is preparing to occupy the field when Bryan is pushed out of it.

If Hearst, as the candidate of the Independents or the Democrats, should run and get a large vote for Governor of New York in 1906, he would be a potent figure in the presidential convention of 1908. Bryan sees this as clearly as does any other intelligent observer. He fears and dislikes Hearst. Realizing that Hearst, without any organization behind him, and after a canvass of only three weeks, came within two thousand or three thousand votes of beating McClellan for mayor of New York in 1905, Bryan knows that Hearst's rivalry for the presidential nomination is formidable. Next to William R. Hearst himself, the most interested observer of the New York governorship campaign will be William J. Bryan.

Hearst is Bryan's enemy, and Bryan and the rest of the country know it. Once more, as in many crises in the past, the Democratic party is a house divided against itself.

The Plain Truth.

SECRETARY WILSON, of the Department of Agriculture, says that the author of the yellowest yellow novel of this yellow era, "The Jungle," does not know anything about the packing-house business which he undertook to portray with his yellow pencil. Mr. Upton Sinclair, the novelist in question, only a few years ago, in a public statement, said he did not care for the approval of decent men, and wrote himself down as a sensationalist of the first water. Those who believe that his ridiculous "Jungle" inspired the packing-house investigation at Washington are thoroughly mistaken, and we are glad that Secretary Wilson has set this matter right as far as he could. We do not believe in yellow journalists, yellow magazines, or yellow novels, and the less we have of them the better off the country will be.

THERE IS a "big stick" at Albany as well as at Washington. The quiet man who wields it is Governor Higgins. He showed its power when he came out bluntly and plainly in favor of the churches, as against the race-track-gambling and Sunday liquor laws. He has wielded the "big stick" again recently, in removing from office a sheriff of Chemung County, who was found guilty of continuing an old and well-established system of graft—the employment of needless court attendants, the fees for which the sheriff appropriated to his own use. In removing this official Governor Higgins does not mince words, but announces the graft as a vicious and unjustified custom. On the same day the Governor, having heard, by common report, of the customary summer opening of the gambling places in Saratoga, notified the sheriff of that county that he would be held accountable for the enforcement of the anti-gambling laws. This announcement created a panic among the gamblers, who have heretofore had their way at the famous watering places. Governor Higgins is making a record that will stand.

SENATOR TILLMAN, of South Carolina, erratic and bumptious as he is, is said to be an honest man, but he was guilty of an absolute untruth when he said, if correctly reported, in a recent newspaper interview, "Theodore Roosevelt is a candidate for the nomination in 1908, and he will be sorely disappointed if the Republicans do not force it upon him." Every one who has had an opportunity to talk with President Roosevelt, as well as every one who has knowledge of his lofty character and high ideals, knows that the President meant what he said on election night, and we know that he means it still. He is not, and will not be, a candidate for the presidency in 1908. As Secretary Loeb says, this decision "is irrevocable." No man has ever been put under heavier pressure to revoke, qualify, or abandon a public utterance than has President Roosevelt in the matter of his declaration, made immediately after his election, that he would not again be a candidate for the presidency. Every word he said he meant, has always meant, and will mean as long as he lives. But the Republican party names its candidates, and the people elect their Presidents!

THE TENDENCY of the daily press to hysteria in the discussion of public affairs has never been more strikingly illustrated than in the recent treatment by a section of the New York press of the dispute as to the payment of a five- or ten-cent fare to Coney Island. On the strength of a judicial decision that a person who refused to pay a second fare was not liable to arrest, some of the papers incited passengers to mob violence in resisting the attempts of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to collect the fare which even Justice Gaynor admits is their legal due and which he has advised the public to pay. The repeal of the company's charter is advocated by some of the most anarchistic; and a few persons who should be leaders of thought outside the newspaper offices have done their best to fan the flame of anti-corporation hatred. The railway company has shown its disposition to fairness by an offer to bring a test case before the Court of Appeals for a final decision of a long-vexed question, and by its acceptance, meanwhile, of a provision for a rebate on fares paid if the decision should be adverse to its contentions. Many people have suffered injuries and damage which they may attribute, not to the company, but to the inciters of the riot. If such disgraceful scenes as have lately been witnessed in Brooklyn are to be repeated, through the inflammatory appeals of a reckless journalism, we shall soon be enjoying the patronizing pity of the lynching communities of the South.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

A MEETING of unusual human interest between royal personages occurred at the recent visit of



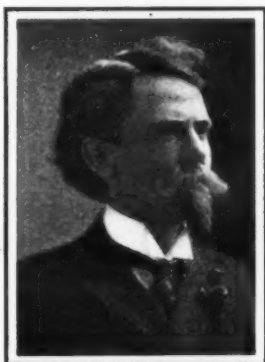
EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH, Of Austria, who feels that he was to blame for the death of Empress Eugénie's son.

ex-Empress Eugénie to Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. Ever since Eugénie's son, the prince imperial, was killed by the Zulus in South Africa, the Emperor has felt remorseful because he considers himself to have been to a certain extent responsible for the young man's tragic fate. In 1878 Eugénie wrote to Francis Joseph asking him to give her son an appointment in the Austrian army. The prince had been trained to arms in England, but as there was then a bitter feeling in France against Great

Britain, the Empress feared that if the prince should serve in the British army his prospects of becoming Emperor of the French would be completely spoiled. She thought that service by him under the Austrian flag would not be objectionable to Frenchmen. The Emperor was very willing to grant the Empress's request, but Count Andrassy, his chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, opposed such action. He was striving to create more friendly relations with Germany, and he believed that the admission of the prince into the Austrian army would be distasteful to Berlin. His strong representations induced the Emperor to refuse the commission asked for, and so the prince joined the British forces in South Africa, where soon afterward he was slain by natives in ambush. The Emperor has not ceased to be sorry that he did not override Andrassy's views, and at their conference he treated the Empress with marked regard.

GENERAL R. B. BROWN, the new commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, is a man of nerve and resource, as this story of his old days as a newspaper man will testify. When he was city editor of the Zanesville (O.) *Courier*, he published an account of a ridiculous incident in which a local sporting man had figured. The "sport," who had something of a reputation as a "bad man," came to the office and began to threaten Brown with personal chastisement. After a few minutes of this abuse, in response to a challenge to come out and take a whipping, General Brown opened a drawer in his desk, took a revolver from it, and coolly invited the bully to use it, at the same time calling him a coward and administering a tongue-lashing worse than anything the paper had printed. The "bad man" was cowed and left the office. When one of the staff remonstrated with Brown for his foolhardiness he showed that the revolver, which was old and broken, could not have been fired even if it had been loaded.

IN THESE days, when Oklahoma, with 1,500,000 population and with 550 newspapers, is about to

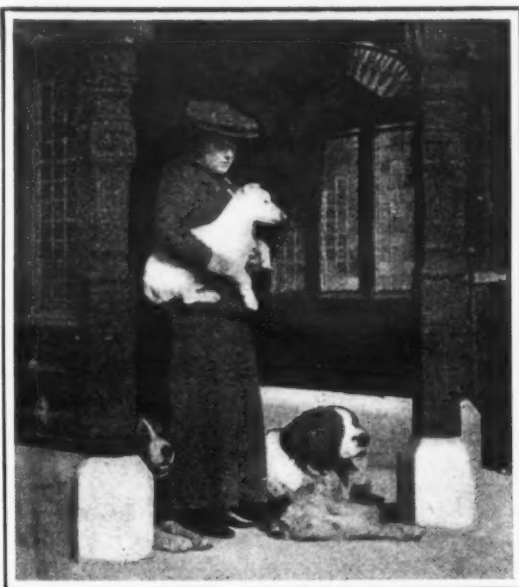


THE HON. CLARENCE B. DOUGLAS, A leading editor of the Indian Territory, prominently mentioned for the U. S. senatorship.—Robertson.

join the council of the States, it is something of an honor to be known as the most prominent editor in that community's eastern, or Indian Territory, section. This distinction belongs to Clarence B. Douglas, of the Muskogee *Phoenix*. Mr. Douglas was born in Jefferson City, Mo., in 1864, was raised in Texas, received a common-school education, studied architecture and followed that profession six years, was admitted to the Bar in 1896, but did not find his true vocation until 1902. In that year he bought the *Phoenix*, of Muskogee, an eight-page Associated Press morning newspaper. He has conducted it ever since, and has made it the most conspicuous paper in Indian Territory. Socially, as well as politically, he has long been a leader in the affairs of the Territory, of which he has been a resident for twenty-two years. He has been colonel of the Second Regiment of the Territory's militia since it was first organized, was twice elected president of the Interterritorial Republican Press Association, is the national committeeman for the new State in the National Editorial Association, and has been elected unofficial delegate (Indian Territory has no official Delegate) to Congress many times to get legislation for the Territory. Mr. Douglas is prominently mentioned in connection with the United States senatorship from the Indian Territory end of the coming State of Oklahoma, provided the Republicans carry the Legislature. The country is likely to hear of Colonel Douglas often in the near future.

FEW BRIDES are endowed with so much of good fortune as has fallen to the lot of Lady Mary Hamilton, who has just been married to the Marquis of Graham. She is not only the richest woman in Great Britain, with an income of something like \$150,000 a

year, but also the chief representative in the direct line of one of the oldest and proudest families in the United Kingdom. If she had been born a boy she would have been thirteenth Duke of Hamilton and tenth of Brandon, premier peer of Scotland and Duke of Châtelherault, in France. Among her ancestors was the great Earl Douglas, of Scottish history. Though, being a woman, she may not bear the titles of her family, she will yet be a duchess; for her husband, the eldest son of the Duke of Montrose, will in



THE RICHEST WOMAN IN GREAT BRITAIN. Formerly Lady Mary Hamilton, now the Marchioness of Graham.

all probability succeed to the dukedom. His is also a name memorable in the history of his country, its most distinguished bearer having been the gallant and unfortunate marquis who was the chief stay of Charles I. in Scotland, and who was executed by the Covenanters. It is matter of curious interest that the houses of Hamilton and Graham were at deadly feud in those days, the great Montrose having accused the Duke of Hamilton of treason to King Charles. Lady Mary is extremely popular, both in society and with her tenants, among whom, from the beautiful island which has been her home, she is known as the Queen of Arran.

THE MEETING of the Pan-American Congress at Rio de Janeiro brought together leading statesmen from every republic in the Western Hemisphere. Among the able publicists who assembled there, those representing the Argentine Republic were notably prominent and influential. That great and progressive country, of which too little is known in the United States, is making great and rapid forward strides, and its position among the nations of South America is steadily growing more conspicuous. Naturally its attitude carried weight in that important international council of the New World, and its representatives were worthy of so advanced a nation. One of its delegates to the congress, Dr. José Terry, was formerly the Argentine minister of the treasury, and conducted the financial affairs of his commonwealth with exceptional ability, diligence, and success. His colleague, Dr. J. Gonzales, was at one time minister of public instruction, and his administration of educational mat-

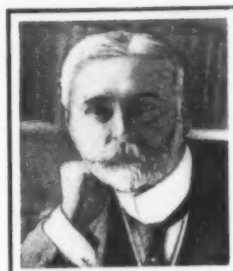


DRS. J. GONZALES (AT LEFT) AND JOSE TERRY. The capable delegates from the Argentine Republic to the Pan-American Congress.—Witcomb.

ters was most efficient and satisfactory. Both these gentlemen, who have rendered distinguished services to their fatherland, are broad-minded and liberal in their views, and they considered with wisdom and fairness the subjects presented to the congress. For the good effect the latter is certain to have in shaping the destinies of North and South America the Argentine's delegates deserve a large share of credit.

COMPARATIVELY few Americans are aware that

Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, has a bitter business, if not personal, foe in the person of a leading member of the British aristocracy. The new Duke of Rutland, heretofore known as Lord Granby, has been for years the chief director of the extensive English petroleum interests at Baku, Russia, which are working in direct opposition to the Standard Oil Company. The duke is chairman of a big combination which has invested a vast amount of money in the region named, and which is producing immense quantities of oil. His syndicate is the strongest competitor of Standard Oil in the Old World. It is supported in its commercial fight by the entire European press, and it has been able to secure important legislation antagonistic to the American corporation. The duke's management of affairs proves him to be an exceptionally able business man, but he is also noted for talent in other directions. He is considered the best authority in Europe on British birds and the most skillful angler in Great Britain. Though somewhat cynical, he is a genial and well-mannered gentleman. Before his late father (then Lord John Manners) became a peer the present duke was known as Henry Manners, and acted as private secretary to Lord Salisbury. The latter, by his brusque ways, gave offense to many persons, and it was his secretary's duty to smooth their ruffled feelings. This he did with such success that he was facetiously entitled "Lord Salisbury's Manners."



NEW DUKE OF RUTLAND, Who is a bitter foe of John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate.

ACCORDING TO the Rome correspondent of the *Springfield Republican*, the life of the present Pope, Pius X., is one prolonged tragedy. The pontiff is represented as greatly lacking in those qualities of character which made his predecessor, Leo XIII., such a successful administrator. He is declared to be "the victim of his own good nature," a man with a nature too gentle either to lead or to command. His great desire to be kind to every one and conciliatory all around leads to a course of vacillation and uncertainty very trying to his counselors. "Judging as an outsider," writes this correspondent, "I should say that never was a pure and saintly man in so false a position. Giuseppe Santo lacks those qualities which are imperative in a man who takes a commanding position. Had he remained patriarch of Venice the lack of them would not have been noticed; as Pope they are brought into bold relief. And meanwhile the best of men is a martyr as well as a saint, and is slowly dying of it."

SO WIDE has been the spread of woman-suffrage ideas that an international league of its advocates has

been formed, whose third annual convention, held recently at Copenhagen, Denmark, was attended by delegates from ten countries, namely, the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Germany, Hungary, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Australia, while it is announced that France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, and Russia will be represented at the future meetings. The delegates included some of the ablest and best-known women in the countries named, and their combined presence attracted large audiences, and was an influential object-lesson in favor of their cause. The president of this important organization from its beginning has been an American woman, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of New York City, who is thus by her official position the leading woman suffragist of the world. The other American delegates, the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, Miss Mary G. Hay, and Miss Lucy S. Anthony, are also all prominent and widely known. Mrs. Catt is a woman of splendid ability, noble character, graciousness, and tact. Her popularity among the woman suffragists of the United States is unbounded. She is an orator of the first class, and her eloquent speeches are distinguished by a reasoning power which is most convincing. She is also noted as an organizer of the suffrage forces. She was for many years president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and has been heard on the rostrum in all sections of the United States. While in Copenhagen she was accorded an audience by the Queen of Denmark, who expressed genuine sympathy with the woman-suffrage movement. The latter seems to be making progress in Europe. Recently the women of Finland were granted equal political rights with men.



MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, The American president of the International Woman Suffrage League.



TRAIN ON THE COG RAILROAD ASCENDING PIKE'S PEAK THROUGH A LANE CUT IN DEEP SNOW IN THE SPRING.



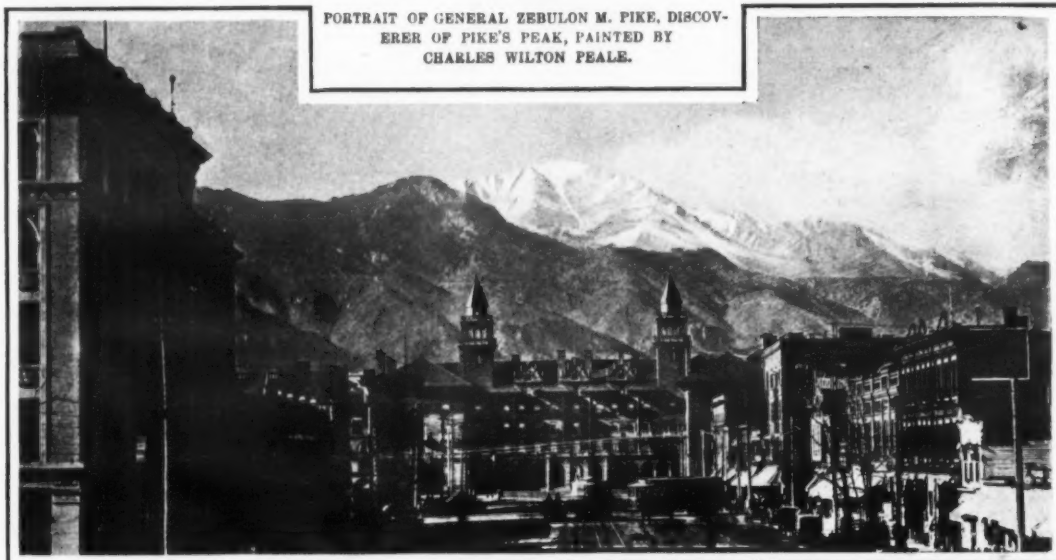
PORTRAIT OF GENERAL ZEBULON M. PIKE, DISCOVERER OF PIKE'S PEAK, PAINTED BY CHARLES WILTON PEALE.



GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY ON TOP OF PIKE'S PEAK NEARLY BURIED IN THE SNOW.



SARAH WARDELL STURTEVANT, OF LARNED, KAN., AGED NINETY-FOUR, PIKE'S ONLY CONTEMPORARY RELATIVE NOW LIVING.



LOFTY AND SNOW-COVERED PIKE'S PEAK, SEEN FROM PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE, COLORADO SPRINGS.



STATUE OF GENERAL PIKE IN COLORADO SPRINGS, UNVEILED IN 1901.

A CENTURY OF FAME FOR A MOUNTAIN AND AN EXPLORER.

PORTRAIT AND STATUE OF GENERAL ZEBULON MONTGOMERY PIKE, AND VIEWS OF THE GREAT MOUNTAIN BEARING HIS NAME, THE CENTENNIAL OF WHOSE DISCOVERY BY HIM WILL SOON BE CELEBRATED IN COLORADO.

Teaching Peace in Public Schools.

FOR MANY years the friends and advocates of international peace have felt that too much space and too large an emphasis have been placed upon war and the warrior's trade in our histories and other text-books used in the colleges and public schools, and not a few prominent educators have adopted the same view and joined in protests against this feature. John Milton Green, the illustrious English historian, declared, in the preface to his "History of the English People," that "it is the reproach of historians that they have too often turned history into a mere record of the butchery of men by their fellows," although war, he went on to say, actually played but a small part in the progress and development of nations. A learned and thoughtful American writer, Dr. Leander T. Chamberlain, has recently published a small volume devoted wholly to the argument that force has been an element of insignificant and quite infinitesimal value in the evolution of the human race and the history of civilization. In support of this contention the writer arrays a wealth of evidence drawn from the study of primitive races as well as from the record of industrial and scientific advancement. Yet not only in history, but in poetry, romance, and almost every other department of literature, the glories and heroisms of war have been the prevailing theme, and the impression is conveyed that the surest and quickest route to the admiration and acclaim of the world lies through the triumphs of the battle-field.

That a saner view, and one more consistent with the teachings of the gospel of peace and human brotherhood, is beginning to obtain in civilized communities is made evident by the recent report of a special committee of the Massachusetts Peace Society, appointed to investigate the subject of the teaching of history in the public schools with reference to its bearing upon war and peace. This committee made a thorough and exhaustive examination of the subject, covering the schools in one hundred and twenty-six cities and towns, and including text-books in use forty, fifty, and sixty years, as well as those of recent date. Of the findings of the committee the following general statement is made: "The quantity of war material in the books has steadily diminished, the more recent books having but little more than half as much as those of half a century ago. Of the forty-three text-books mentioned, the first ten had nearly forty per

cent. of war history, while the last ten averaged less than twenty-three per cent." Of the superintendents of education interrogated, considerably more than one-half expressed their belief that too much emphasis has been placed upon war in school text-books. To this conviction, we are certain, all who entertain a just and rational view of the objects of education must and will come.

Our literature in general has, for the most part, held up only that side of the war-shield showing its pomp and glory, leaving out of sight the horrors and miseries of every name and nature which inevitably accompany war and follow in its wake. To this continued insistence on the glittering and meretricious features of warfare to the exclusion of its barbarities and inhumanities, more than to any other one cause, is due the perpetuation of the militant spirit and the apparent thirst for war which even now possess so many otherwise good and kindly disposed men, leading them to prophesy and discuss a conflict between two great world Powers as if it were a holiday spectacle rather than an event involving the probable slaughter of a million or more human beings and the bringing of untold suffering to millions of others. This war virus can only be eliminated from the blood of humanity by the slow process of education, and that process cannot be urged too strongly nor put into operation too soon.

Here, as in other features of the peace movement, we can learn a lesson from France. In that country a system of free illustrated public lectures on peace and war has been devised, with headquarters at Nîmes, under which last year six hundred lectures were given in French schools by the teachers. At a congress of fifteen thousand French teachers held at Lille last year, it was formally declared that "the teachers are energetic disciples of peace. Their watchword is 'War Against War.'" From an article in *The Outlook* on this subject we learn that at an international congress held last year in Liège, Belgium, at which no less than eighteen nations were represented, peace teaching in the public schools was a foremost topic of discussion, and a series of resolutions was formulated to the effect that children must be taught that there are not two kinds of morality, one for nations and one for the individual; that they must be inspired with a feeling of brotherly love toward all peoples, without distinction of race, color, or religion; that they must be influenced to respect all life, both of men and animals; that they

must learn to respect the dignity and rights of others; that the idea of righteousness and justice must be made the basis of life, and the children must be taught that love of country cannot stand opposed to love of humanity. How can our educators and guardians of youth do better than to adopt this noble and inspiring declaration?

The Pike's Peak Centennial.

THE DISCOVERY of Pike's Peak by the intrepid soldier whose name it bears will be celebrated by the citizens of Colorado, at Colorado Springs, during the last week of September. It will be a centennial celebration, though, on account of weather conditions, it will take place nearly two months earlier than the real anniversary, November 15th.

Originally it was intended merely to mark the occasion by the dedication of a monument to General Zebulon Montgomery Pike, with modest ceremonies. The plan was enlarged, however, to include the participation of the national government, which will send 10,000 regular troops to do honor to the explorer, while representatives of the Indian tribes with whom Pike came in contact will be present, and 100,000 medallions of silver and bronze, authorized by Congress, will be distributed as souvenirs. Visitors to the celebration will reach the summit of the great mountain, which Pike discovered but did not climb, by means of the cog road, the highest steam railroad in the world, 14,108 feet above sea-level at its highest point.

Pike's discovery was made on a journey taken under the orders of the government when, in 1806, it desired more information about the Louisiana territory. He was a lieutenant when he started from St. Louis in July, but was promoted to a captaincy in the following month. With his little band of soldiers, guides, and Indians, he first saw the Rocky Mountains on November 15th, and decided to press forward toward the "great white peak," to which he made his nearest approach on November 27th, when he viewed it from the top of a mountain fifteen miles distant. As the snow on the mountain climbed by his party was "middle deep," the thermometer six degrees below zero, and provisions short, he made no attempt to ascend Pike's Peak, but continued his journey to New Mexico, where he was taken prisoner by the Spaniards, who shortly afterward set him free.



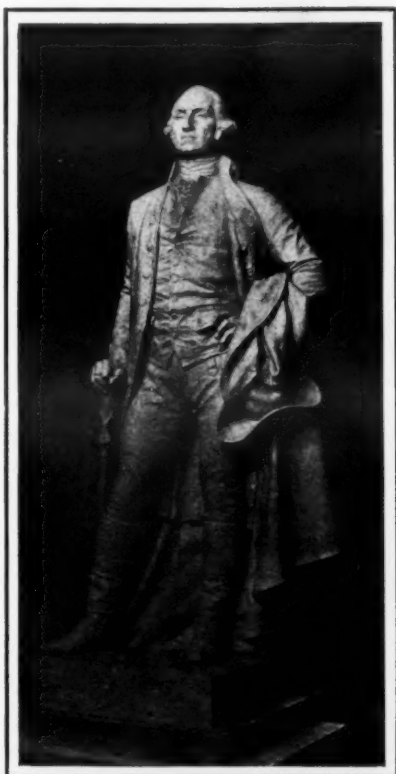
NOTABLE VISITORS AT HEADQUARTERS—VICE-PRESIDENT FAIRBANKS (SEATED) AND UNITED STATES SENATOR HEMENWAY OF INDIANA (STANDING), VISITING GENERAL CARTER, COMMANDING THE LARGE ENCAMPMENT OF REGULARS AND MILITIA AT FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON, INDIANAPOLIS.—*Photograph by C. F. Bretzman, Indiana.*



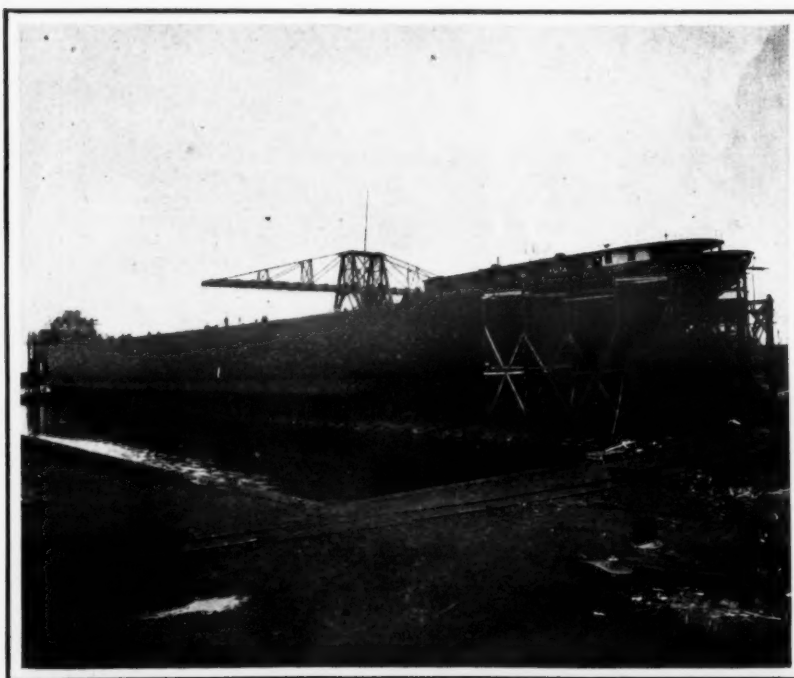
TWENTY THOUSAND PERSONS WAITING FOR THE GRAND PARADE AT THE RECENT PLATTDEUTSCHE VOLKSFEST, UNION HILL, NEW JERSEY.—*P. G. Burt.*



SCENE AT THE NATIONAL ARCHERY TOURNAMENT, BOSTON, WITH G. F. BRYANT, FORMER CHAMPION, SHOOTING IN THE FOREGROUND.—*George Brayton, Massachusetts.*



WASHINGTON STATUE, SOON TO BE UNVEILED AT BUDAPEST, HUNGARY.
Mrs. Egan, England.



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) STEAMER E. Y. TOWNSEND, 602 FEET LONG, LARGEST INLAND WATER VESSEL IN AMERICA, LAUNCHED AT SUPERIOR, WIS.
A. C. Brokaw, Minnesota.



NEW YORK'S BATTLE MONUMENT ON LOOK-OUT MOUNTAIN NEARING COMPLETION.
Zella Armstrong, Tennessee.

NEWS PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—MINNESOTA WINS.

TIMELY OCCURRENCES OF INTEREST AND IMPORTANCE WHICH RIVAL ARTISTS WITNESSED AND DEPICTED.

Chicago's \$1,000,000 Bank Failure Affecting 22,000 Depositors

By Charles H. Leichter



PAUL O. STENSLAND, FUGITIVE
PRESIDENT OF THE RUINED
BANK.

IN A NIGHT Paul O. Stensland, of Chicago, became, from a highly respected banker and business man, a hunted criminal upon whose conscience must rest the burden for at least three deaths, the bringing of insanity upon at least two persons, the destruction of the hopes and ambitions of hundreds, and the instilling of the seed of virulent anarchy into the hearts of a large clientele of ignorant foreigners.

Never in the history of Chicago has so much suffering, so much heartrending human interest, centered about a financial failure as has resulted from the going wrong of Stensland and the collapse of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, of which he was the president.

His bank was the financial bulwark for the vast northwest section of the city—a section peopled with hard-working foreigners of many nationalities. While these aliens would not trust their savings in a downtown bank, Stensland, one of their own kind, peasant born and cosmopolitan reared, easily secured their confidence. The number of depositors affected by his fall was 22,000. The total deposits were, in round numbers, \$4,000,000, of which amount it is estimated that three-fourths was in savings accounts, by far the larger number of which were of day laborers—skilled and unskilled workers at trades, shop-girls, clerks, washerwomen, scrub-women, etc. From such as these

Stensland stole at least \$700,000, and it is these—Poles, Germans, Scandinavians—who will be the heaviest losers of the million and a quarter, which will be the least amount of loss resulting from the loose methods which were the result of Stensland's crookedness.

No inkling of the impending catastrophe had gotten abroad before the notice of the closing of the bank by State Bank Ex-



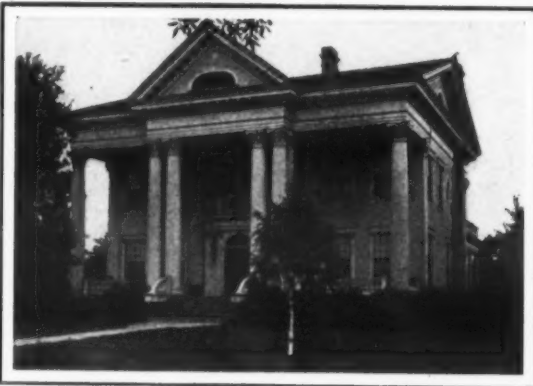
TYPES OF VICTIMS OF THE BANK'S
FAILURE.

aminer C. C. Jones was posted on the door. Within an hour the streets surrounding the bank were filled with a clamorous mob of half-crazed foreigners. Before the day had ended two men were dead as a result of the failure. One of these was a German grocer, in business in a small way. The savings of himself and wife, after years of hard work, amounted to \$700, which they carried on deposit in the bank of their good friend, the great Paul Stensland. The German's name was Henry Koepke. He went to a rear room of a saloon and shot himself through the head. The second death was that of John E. Wisner, a laboring man. He called up the bank on the telephone, only to get positive confirmation of the rumor of the closing. As he dropped the receiver his body fell to the floor. The excitement and the ruin that stared him in the face had killed him.

All during the day the crowd about the bank grew larger. From shops and stores people poured into the streets and rushed pell-mell to the institution. It was the first of the week, and many of them had deposited in the bank all but the little reserved for the small dissipation of the Sunday holiday. Many small business men could not open up their stores because their money was all in the bank. Women with babies on their arms bemoaned the loss of the family savings; and strong men who had been saving little by little each week to send to the old country for wife and children, or sweetheart, or father and mother, cursed and shook their fists in impotent rage. Poor working-girls, some of them thrown out of homes by the loss of their money, and all knowing that their positions were endangered because many of their employers were depositors in the bank; scrub-women, newsboys, boot-blacks, and others were excited by the unbelievable news. One nine-year-old newsboy, who had thirty-six dollars he had saved, a

few pennies at a time, in the bank, said, "Gee! I wisht I'd spent it."

As the days passed by the situation grew worse. It was found that Stensland's stealings were more than he had stated in a record he had left. It came out that the cashier, Henry W. Hering, had been a player of "the ponies" and an all-round "good fellow," who took from the till thousands of dollars as he wished, because he knew of the president's crimes and had him at his mercy. It was learned that a teller discharged some years before had been short \$40,000, lost "on the races," and that Stensland had merely discharged him without letting a word of the shortage be known outside the bank, because he feared discovery of his own misdeeds. Rumors of the connections of Stensland and Hering with women, and proofs of their liking for expensive wines and their fondness for gambling leaked out. The clamor and the uncertainty grew, and with it came another tragedy. Frank Kowalski, paying teller of the bank, a young Pole who had induced many to deposit money



HANDSOME MANSION WHICH PAUL O. STENSLAND
BUILT FOR HIMSELF.

in it, unable to bear the reproaches of his friends, shot himself dead. The house later was surrounded by temporary anarchists, who heaped curses upon the soul of the dead teller, and would have torn his body limb from limb but for the police. And Kowalski, it appears, was innocent of wrongdoing. A few days later a depositor in the bank, a washerwoman with children to care for, went to an employment agent to apply for work. While there she became violently insane and sought to throw her child through a window. She was taken to the detention hospital and adjudged a lunatic. As she was being removed to the asylum a man was brought in manacled and raving. He was another depositor.

The operations of Stensland date back about six years. The method he used, for the most part, to cover his stealings was the uttering and passing of forged notes, signed, in most instances, with the names of depositors or stockholders of the bank. These notes varied from \$5,000 to \$25,000. When Stensland needed money he would simply go to his supply of blank forged notes, select one which would be little liable to discovery, fill it in himself, or have his cashier fill it for him, and place it away as collateral. These notes were kept where the clerks who sent out notices of due paper to borrowers did not get at them.



CROWD OF ANXIOUS AND SORROWFUL DEPOSITORS BESIEGING THE CLOSED
BANK IN THE VAIN HOPE OF RECOVERING THEIR MONEY.

The total amount of the forgeries is now said to be \$700,000, while the other "bad paper" held by the bank, representing exorbitant loans to concerns in which Stensland was interested, or to others whose collateral was wrongly estimated or carelessly overlooked, may bring the total loss up to \$2,000,000.

The defaulting banker has been himself a heavy speculator for years. He is a Norwegian by birth, his parents having been of the peasant class. After leaving his native country he lived for a time in India. In

the early 'seventies he went to Chicago, and after a short time spent as a laborer engaged in the grocery business with a partner. They prospered only moderately, and in course of time a fire damaged their stock and caused its removal to a new location. Before the "fire-sale" started Stensland declared his intention of quitting the grocery business and becoming a real-estate agent. Previous to this he had become the school committeeman for his district. It is now claimed that he amassed a portion of his worldly goods through his connection with the board of education. His real-estate venture prospered. He plunged in investments of his own and made money. Soon he added banking to his real-estate business, being the prime mover in the organization of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, which from the time of its establishment became the financial centre for the northwest side of the city.

During all this time Stensland was careful to nurse the impression that he was an ultra-conservative business man. He also became more exclusive in his relations with the people with whom he was doing business, and soon he was looked upon as a financial monarch. Among his many adventures was the plotting of a large tract of land in the suburb of Irving Park. There he built himself a fine mansion. Then social ambitions beset him. He saw the ease with which millionaires broke in to the alleged exclusive society of growing Chicago, and he set about getting a million. With two others he formed a cemetery association, eventually "freezing" his partners out, and, it is alleged, buying their stock with money "borrowed" from the bank. But the venture has not prospered.

Stensland, some time after the death of his wife, five years ago, became acquainted with Mrs. Leone Langdon Key, known among a certain class of "bohemians" as a musician and a newspaper writer. She is now referred to as his "friend," upon whom he lavished entertainments and costly gifts. She was employed on a paper with strongly socialistic leanings, and may have influenced him to become the principal backer of a co-operative store.

Recently the clearing-house committee of the Chicago banks decided to remedy the laxity in the State laws regulating bankers by inaugurating an espionage of their own on all banks enjoying the clearing-house privilege. Stensland obtained knowledge of this intention, and knew that his course as a forger and a thief was about run. So he precipitated the crash of his own tottering fortunes and those of the bank, with as little compunction as he had evinced in stealing from the simple-minded aliens. Before he left he prepared a list of the notes whereby he had embezzled from the bank. Besides his own schedule, which showed him to have stolen about \$400,000, was a list on which he noted, "What Hering claims I owe the bank." Hering was the cashier who later was held on charges of embezzlement, forgery, perjury, etc., under bonds aggregating \$68,000. Investigation has proved that Hering's claims were correct.

These statements, and a power of attorney to his son, Theodore Stensland, a lawyer and the vice-president of the bank, were left in his safety-deposit vault, the key to which he mailed to his son after he had left Chicago. Theodore Stensland has turned over all the property held in the name of his father. But even with this, and the assessment of \$250,000 which the law provides shall be made upon the stockholders—an amount equal to the capital stock of the bank—the depositors stand to lose \$1,250,000, if not more.



HENRY W. HERING, THE
COLLAPSED BANK'S
CASHIER.



MRS. LEONE LANGDON KEY, KNOWN AS
"STENSLAND'S FRIEND."



GENERAL JOSE MIGUEL GOMEZ,
Former candidate for president, who was
arrested as an insurgent.

FAMOUS YUMURI VALLEY IN THE PROVINCE OF
MATANZAS, WHERE AN INSURGENT BAND
WAS FORMED.



HON. TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA, PRESIDENT OF THE CUBAN REPUBLIC, CON-
SIDERING WAYS AND MEANS TO SUPPRESS THE INSURRECTION.

STREET IN THE TOWN OF PINAR DEL RIO IN AND
AROUND WHICH THE SPIRIT OF INSURRECTION
SHOWED ITSELF STRONGLY.

Wanted—Public-spirited Citizens.

IN AN INTERVIEW, published in London, Mr. M. E. Ingalls, chairman of a commission sent abroad by the National Civic Federation to investigate the workings of municipal ownership, noted as the most striking feature of English municipal government the number of men of high character and first-class capacity who were willing to devote their time to civic affairs. Such men in the United States, he said, were generally engaged about their own affairs and had no time for public service. Therefore, municipal government in the United States is not as good as it is in England. All students of municipal government are familiar with the facts thus stated, but it is good to have public attention thus called to them at this time. Whatever may be the superiority of our governmental system in general over that of England, we are undoubtedly far behind that country in the management of municipal affairs. Such important cities as Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham are administered with an economy, wisdom, honesty, and far-sightedness for which we can offer no existing parallel. This superiority is shown in low tax rates, in the wise use of public utilities, in progressive measures for the comfort and happiness of the people, and in the absence of scandal and corruption in connection with public office. While we have been passing through a weary round of municipal investigations and exposures, we hear of nothing of the kind in any English city.

This country has recently witnessed a strong movement toward municipal regeneration with excellent results. We are distinctly better off in this respect than we were two or three years ago. But the outlook would be still more promising and hopeful if the assurance was at hand that a larger number of our most intelligent, upright, and competent citizens were ready and willing to give their time and thought to civic affairs and the service of the people. A few such

THE INSURRECTION IN THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

PLACES AND PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE UPRISING AIMED AT THE
OVERTHROW OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT.

have come forward in New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and some other cities, but many more are needed.

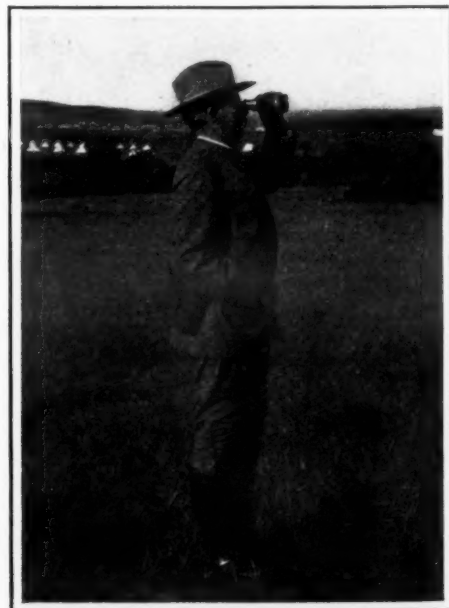
For in municipal government, as in every other sphere of human action, it is the individual, the man, that counts for good or evil far more than laws and systems. Our city charters have been weak and poorly framed in many instances; they have been constructed too often without system and with no proper regard for the public welfare or the conservation of public interests. Our National Municipal League and other civic societies are laboring zealously to remedy these defects, as well as to arouse and develop a deeper and a more general civic pride and enthusiasm. It is certain that unless we get the latter all efforts at reform will be largely abortive. Better charters, better laws, will be of little avail unless we can get better men to administer them. In our municipalities, perhaps more than anywhere, we need to remember that statutes alone will not relieve us of graft and grafters. In brief, our municipal governments are not machines, but living organisms which need for effective and perfect action the careful guidance, the wise oversight, the vigilant and devoted service of intelligent, skilled, and upright men.

Industries Unjustly Assailed.

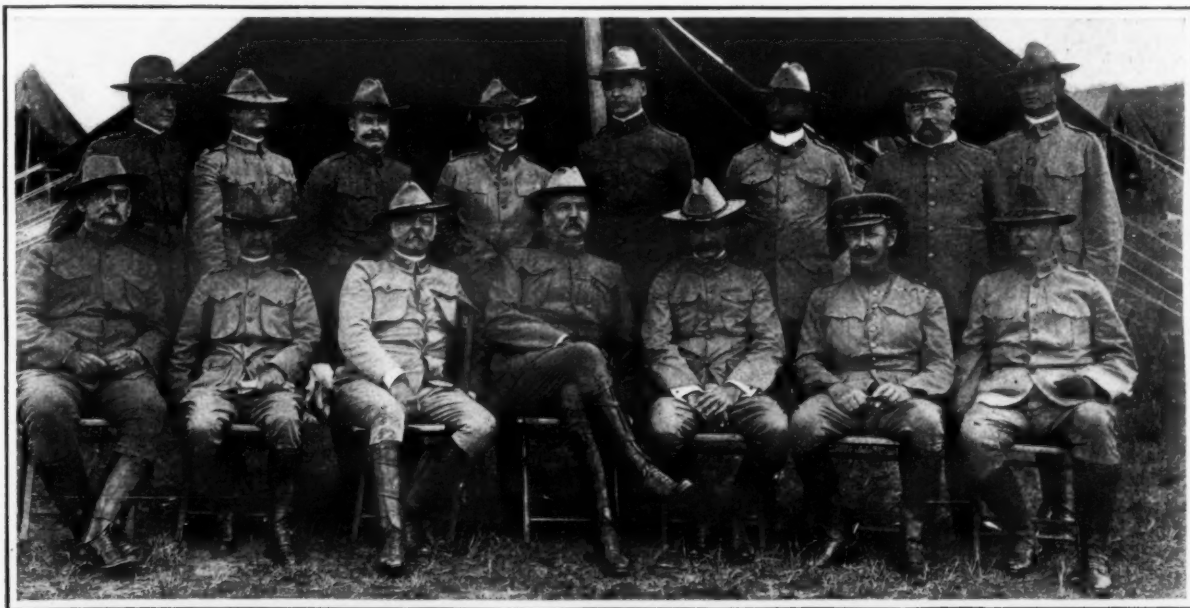
NOW THAT the habit of attacking the methods of great industries, built up by years of patient attention to business, has been formed, it is easy to "throw a scare into" the consumers of almost any food product. The salted-fish business is now under suspicion, although for a hundred years or more the wholesomeness of its output has been accepted as a matter of course. Doubtless there are places which suggest a Persian rose garden more readily than a Gloucester wharf does, but that fact does not justify a crusade against the Sacred Codfish. "The preserves that mother put up" sometimes gathered on the top an unwholesome green mould, and if, as foolish consumers have been known to do, some one elected to eat that by-product, sickness naturally followed. But that would scarcely justify an attack upon all canned fruits and their canners. Now comes a professional anti-cigarette agitator and warns the British public of the dreadful manufacturing methods of the American tobacco factories, which, nevertheless, have a deserved reputation for cleanliness second to none in the world. Such ill-considered outcries are likely to end by making the public indifferent to bogeys in whose existence it will soon cease to believe. A really conscientious sensation-monger would save his breath for a real sensation and not exhaust his capacity for shouting "Wolf!" at a time when the wolf market is distinctly bearish.

Milk That Is Wholesome.

SINCE the scientific handling and preservation of milk, originated by Gail Borden in the early '50's, the use of Eagle Brand Condensed Milk has become general; but for those purposes where an unsweetened milk is preferred, Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated-Cream fills every requirement.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL THEODORE M. WINT, U. S. A.,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT THE CAMP, WATCHING
THE MANEUVERES AT A DISTANCE.



GROUP OF OFFICERS CONNECTED WITH THE FORT RILEY MILITARY MANEUVERES.

Left to right: Seated—Col. John van R. Hoff, chief surgeon; Lieut.-Col. Cunliffe H. Murray, inspector-general and judge-advocate; Lieut.-Col. A. C. Sharpe, chief-of-staff; Brig.-Gen. Theodore J. Wint, commanding camp; Capt. John T. Haines, adjutant-general; Count Gleichen, British embassy; Major Edward C. Carter, medical inspector. Standing—Capt. George W. Burr, chief ordnance officer; Capt. Robert D. Walsh, chief quartermaster; Capt. Arthur M. Edwards, chief commissary; Lieut. Edward Davis, aide-de-camp; Lieut. Charles C. Allen, aide-de-camp; Major Thomas H. Rees, engineer officer; Capt. Bradner D. Slaughter, chief paymaster; Lieut. George E. Kumpe, chief signal officer.

THE IMPORTANT MILITARY MEET AT FORT RILEY, KAN.

THE COMMANDER OF THE CAMP WHERE THOUSANDS OF REGULARS AND MILITIA ARE PRACTICING WARLIKE EXERCISES, AND THE OFFICERS WHO AID HIM IN HIS TASK.
Photographs by J. J. Pennell.



THE COMPETENT AND FAITHFUL COMMISSARY STAFF
AT THE CAMP.



"PIONEERS," COMPOSED OF ELECTRICIANS, CARPENTERS, AND
MECHANICS, ROAD AND BRIDGE BUILDERS, TELEGRAPH
OPERATORS AND LINEMEN.



QUARTERS OF THE ORDNANCE CORPS, WITH THE
"WISCONSIN'S" NAME ARTISTICALLY FORGED
IN CLAM SHELLS.



DOMESTIC ACTIVITIES OF THE ENCAMPMENT—WASHING CLOTHES, ETC.



GENERAL VIEW OF CAMP DRAKE, WITH THE BATTALION FORMED.

OUR NAVY PREPARED TO FIGHT ON LAND AS WELL AS AT SEA.

WARLIKE CAMP DRAKE, ON AN ISLAND OFF CHEFOO, CHINA, WHERE A BATTALION OF MEN FROM THE AMERICAN BATTLE-SHIP "WISCONSIN" ENGAGED IN MILITARY EXERCISES ON SHORE.

Photographs by Robert D. Jones.

Conservatism which Does Not Conserve

By La Salle A. Maynard

FEW WORDS are more abused and perverted from their right meaning in these days than the word "conservatism." To hold and to maintain conservative views on all issues in theology, politics, social reform, and other spheres of thought and action is now and always the right thing to do when this attitude means the attitude of a cool head, a well-balanced judgment, and a rational mind. Most sane men would desire to be classed as conservative under such a definition as this. But conservatism, in its common acceptance and application, too often is only a synonym for moral cowardice, a term which applies to that *laissez faire* element to be found in every civilized community which opposes new and progressive measures and undertakings of almost every kind, often for no better reason than that they are novel and untried, but chiefly and generally for the reason that a departure from old paths and time-worn precedents in any direction means a disturbance for many of settled ease, an interruption of self-satisfied leisure, a call for awakened thought and renewed energy from which the element in question naturally and habitually shrinks.

Conservatism here stands, in plainer terms, for that laziness, indifferentism, and narrow and brutal selfishness which, as long as the world goes fairly well for its own special interests, does not care what befalls the rest of mankind. It is the spirit of those who prefer to sit with folded and complacent hands before the grossest wrongs and the most loud-crying evils of their day, refusing to help where they do not actually oppose efforts to right the wrongs and correct the evils. It is this element which is always harking back to the "good old times," to the ways of the grandfathers, and setting forth the mossy old argument that what was good enough for them is good enough for us. All who believe and labor in the cause of progress and human uplift along new lines, however well approved, are declared to be dreamers, visionaries, and fanatics.

The world has always been hearing from the conservatives of the class thus described, and they are no less in evidence to-day than at any other time. No advance has been made in any department of human thought and endeavor, in religion, politics, science, or government, since time began, that has not had to meet the bitter, merciless, and bigoted opposition of men who call themselves conservatives. They would have burned Galileo, if he had not recanted, for daring to assert that the world moves, and many of them would have liked to serve Darwin in the same way in our own time for venturing a new theory of human origin.

That was a fine array of learned and venerable

conservatives who assembled at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella and tried to sneer down the projects of a certain Genoese adventurer by the name of Columbus. Their voice was heard in loud and strident tones in our own land at a later date denouncing as rash, violent, and unreasoning fanatics men of the type of Lovejoy, Gerrit Smith, William Lloyd Garrison, and Wendell Phillips, who went about declaring that we ought to make our practice square with our preaching on the subject of human freedom. It was these who cowered behind the old walls in weakness and timidity and babbled about compromise on the slavery question down to the guns of Fort Sumter, and almost to Appomattox. To them President Lincoln's emancipation act was a rash and unwarranted innovation, an advance movement for which the time was not ripe. The times are never the same, and we move forward, in the view of these conservatives.

But conservatism of the kind we are now considering has never been more fully to the world, and wrought itself out in darker, more disastrous and awful results to mankind and to all humane progress, than in the Russia of modern times. Conservatism has had absolute sway in the Muscovite empire for centuries, and behold the fruits of it to-day! Those eminent conservatives—Pobedonosteff, Trepoff, and the grand dukes—have had their grip on the throat of Russia these many years, and how much life they have left it, Japan first, and now the Russian proletariat, have enabled us to see.

Conservatism in our own land at the present time is of a milder and less insistent type than the Russian article, but it does the best it can here under our more enlightened methods to hold things down to the old ways, even when those ways are evil. It is always the same old cry of letting well-enough alone. If the conservatives could have had their way there would have been no investigation of the Post-office Department at Washington, no probing into the frauds of the land office, no legislative inquiry into the insurance companies, no effort to curb the power of trusts and corporations. Were we not told at the beginning of these things, that the charges of irregularity and criminal conduct were all "hot air"—an up-to-date form of the conservative argument? Why disturb the peace and serenity of things by unnecessary and expensive legislative inquisitions? Why, indeed!

Conservatism in our own country at the present day embodies itself in its most forceful and conspicuous form in our Senate at Washington. Here it is able, by virtue of its position and its powers, real and assumed, to throw itself across the path of most of the new and better things, in the way of legislation, which

the country needs and the people demand. Here it has been able to repeatedly defeat the conclusion of well-considered and carefully-drawn arbitration treaties with other countries, and thus put our nation in the rear of almost every other civilized Power in this great humanitarian movement of our time. Here it has retarded, or put to death, measures looking to trade reciprocity, or designed to effect other worthy ends. Oh, yes; the Senate is nothing if not conservative! As the Rignaud of Dickens's story might say, conservatism is a part of its character. That the American people are beginning to tire of this conservatism of the upper house at Washington was shown some time ago, when the Ohio Legislature unanimously adopted a resolution favoring the election of United States Senators by a popular vote. Other Legislatures will be heard from later.

Conservatism, as we said at the beginning, is a thing to be desired when it means the spirit which sets itself against rash, ill-considered, and precipitate action on any issue. We cannot well have too much of that kind of conservatism for our own good. But from the spurious conservatism, the kind which always leans backward and would keep the world bound, if it could, to mediævalism in religion, to astrology in science, and to Russianism in government, may a kind heaven deliver us now and evermore!

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

ALFRED STEVENS, the celebrated Belgian *genre* painter, aged 78.
Captain Nathan Appleton, of Boston, author, traveler, and Panama Canal promoter, aged 63.

Dexter Reynolds, of Albany, N. Y., a prominent lawyer and inventor, aged 78.

General Quentin Bandera, Cuban insurgent, killed by government troops.

Albert E. Tisdale, of South Framingham, Mass., well-known lecturer.

Earl of Leven and Melville, of Scotland, perhaps the wealthiest peer in the United Kingdom, aged 71.

General Min, of St. Petersburg, personal adjutant to the suite of the Czar, assassinated by Terrorists.

Princess Pauline, of Lippe, last descendant of the former reigning house.

Dr. Charles J. Jones, president of Union Christian College, at Merom, Ind., aged 66.

Mrs. Izora Chandler, of New York, author and painter.

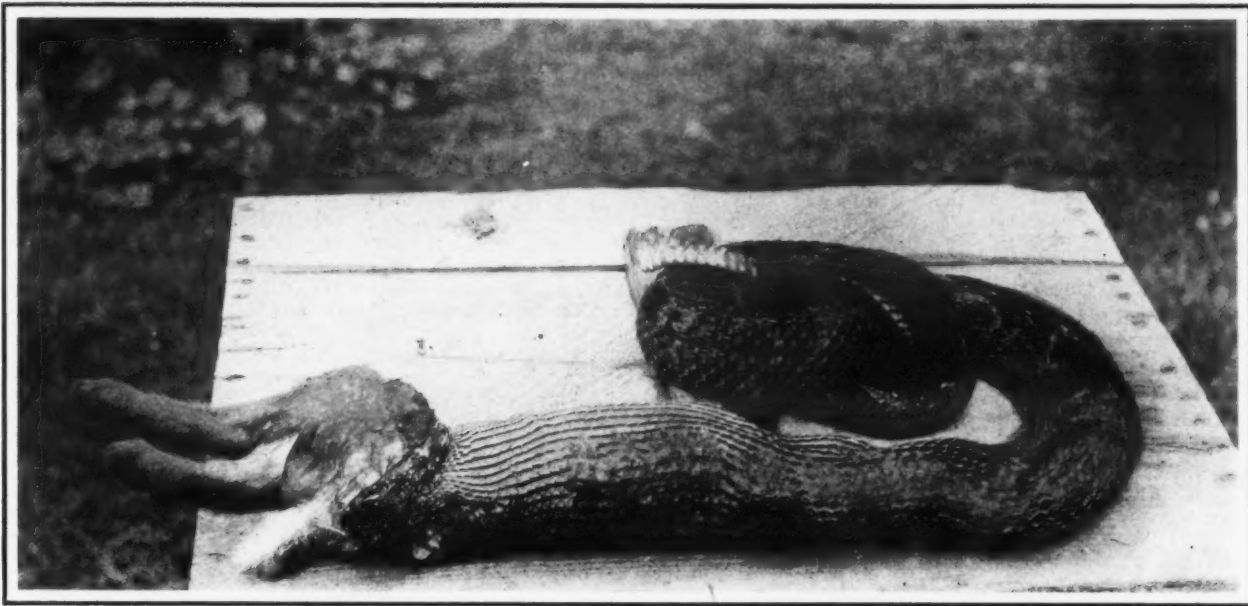
Cyrenius N. Squires, of Naugatuck, Conn., prominent rubber manufacturer and inventor, aged 74.

General Von Lianharaki, acting military governor-general of Warsaw, shot by a Polish revolutionist.

Milo Mead, of Greenwich, Conn., known as the "sage of New Lebanon," who spent \$1,000,000 on public improvements, aged 82.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3) REMARKABLE REVERSIBLE PHOTOGRAPH OF A SUMMER HOME AT RED CEDAR LAKE, WIS., REFLECTED IN THE WATER.—Arthur D. Wright, Illinois.



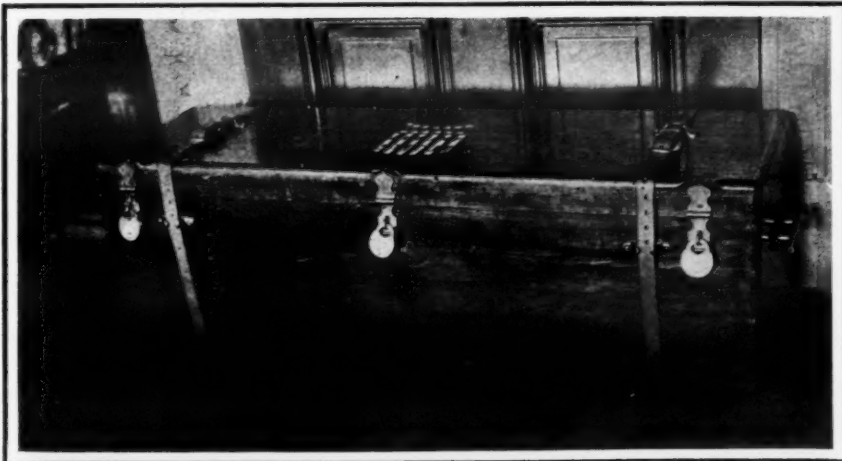
(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) CURIOUS AND UNIQUE PICTURE, SHOWING A RATTLE SNAKE FOUR FEET LONG SWALLOWING A RABBIT.
Mrs. M. F. Barton, Pennsylvania.



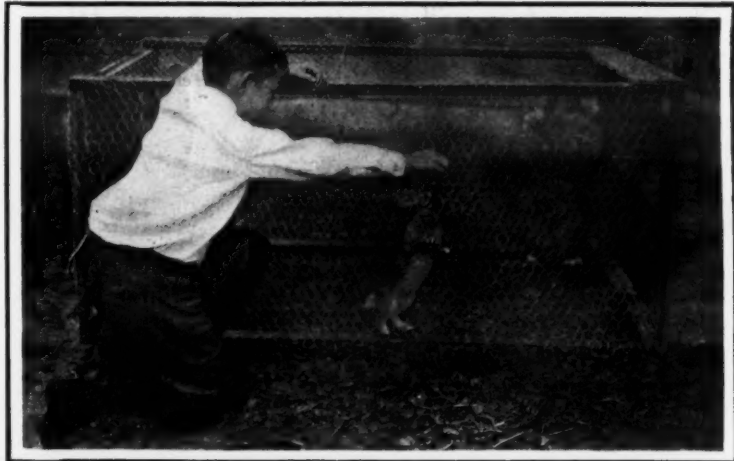
(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) THE SWIMMING LESSON—MEMBERS OF THE CINCINNATI Y. W. C. A. DISPORTING IN THE WATER AT THEIR SUMMER CAMP ON THE LITTLE MIAMI.
J. R. Schmidt, Ohio.



THE FISH THAT GOT AWAY—CAPTAIN OF THE CATFISH CLUB, ENCAMPED ON THE WABASH, IN INDIANA, TELLING THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE BIG FELLOW THAT HE FAILED TO LAND.—B. S. Oppenheimer, Ohio.



CHEST IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, CONTAINING A PETITION TO PRESERVE THE OLD FRIGATE "CONSTITUTION," SIGNED BY 30 000 MASSACHUSETTS PEOPLE.
Mrs. C. R. Miller, Maryland.



PET SQUIRREL IN HIS CAGE EAGERLY NIBBLING AT THE TIDBIT WHICH HIS YOUNG OWNER HOLDS UP TO HIM.
Mrs. E. E. Trumbull, New York.

AMATEUR PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST.
PENNSYLVANIA WINS THE FIRST PRIZE, ILLINOIS THE SECOND, AND OHIO THE THIRD.

Alaska's Indispensable Burden-bearers, the Dogs

By Mrs. C. R. Miller

IN RECOUNTING one's experience in Alaska the omission of some reference to the dogs would be almost like a summer visit to New York City minus a trip to Coney Island. They are an important part of the life in that region and a factor in the development of the country. In some sections they are the only beasts of burden, due to the fact that Alaska has few roads over which a horse can travel, especially in winter.

The native dog is known as the "huskie" or "malamoot," and is a mongrel—one-half timber-wolf. He has characteristics which especially fit him for his work—he is heavy set, with a thick coat of long hair, impervious to cold, and with just enough wolf in his nature to make him restless, eager to go, and with a sufficient mixture of dog to temper a fierceness and treachery which might, and sometimes does, become dangerous. All this is understood—in fact, carefully studied and watched by the Alaskan, and those qualities which manifest themselves in fidelity and gentleness are encouraged by kind treatment, while the wolfish side of their nature is quickly and effectually subdued by numerous whippings. These animals have not yet learned to express themselves by barking, and the only noise they can make is a dismal howl. It is a rare occurrence for them to bite a human being, but they will fight among themselves on the slightest provocation, and it is not an uncommon sight for half a dozen "huskies" to hold a pitched battle on the main street of Fairbanks. A bucket of cold water will generally put them to flight, but in the majority of cases the miners pay no attention to the mêlée and allow the dogs to fight it out.

The wolf nature manifests itself in their thieving propensities, and all food must be "cached" out of their reach. A hungry "huskie" will open a box of canned beef with ease by biting through the tin. He will lie before the door of a tent or cabin, pretending to be asleep, when in reality he is waiting for a chance to ransack the kitchen. One day I saw a miner's dinner wrecked by his own dog, a splendid, big, wolfish fellow, who overturned a pot of beans and in the most unconcerned manner walked off with the hot bacon in his mouth. No matter what depredations they may commit, severe punishment, so as to cripple or kill them, is out of the question, on account of their great value in the transportation of supplies. It is an inferior dog that is not worth forty dollars, and many of them, say their masters, "are not for sale."

On the trail they travel tandem fashion. Their harness is light, but strong, weighing about two pounds; the collar is sheepskin stuffed with deer hair, and slips easily over the animal's head, and the entire outfit is simple in arrangement and easy to manipulate. On the collar are rings, through which the traces are attached, thus avoiding the use of buckles, the delay in the fastening of which would result in freezing the fingers of the driver. Native dogs have an insatiable appetite for leather, consequently the traces are made of heavy, webbed material, and should these become oily, the dogs will devour them, despite the utmost vigilance of the driver. Gloves, whips, straps, and even the canvas covering of goods must be placed beyond their reach while on

the trail. A team of four dogs would eat the leather off an entire outfit, and sleep as peacefully after the feast as a Harlem goat will on a dinner of discarded shoes. Four pounds of dried salmon is their daily allowance, which is all served at one meal, usually in the evening, as the "huskie" always becomes drowsy after eating and unfit for work. Dried fish is carried because it is not bulky, and the dogs are especially fond of it. If this is not obtainable, bacon and flour are the next best trail food for the animals.

The leader is always the finest dog of the team, and will obey the driver's "gee," "haw," "whoa," and "mush on," with the intelligence of a horse. A peculiar whip is used and one which is dangerous in the hands of a novice. It is made of plaited seal hide, and, including the handle, is twenty feet long. Unless the driver is skillful, the whip is likely to prove a boomerang in his hands and inflict serious injuries on himself by winding about his neck or body like a snake. Sometimes it is only necessary to crack the whip over the dogs' heads, and I have seen some teams which would start up the most plaintive howls even at the sight of it. Should any particular one shirk work, an expert driver with one of these whips can, by "a simple twist of the wrist," cause the fur to fly from any part of the lazy animal's body.

Two good dogs can haul a man forty or fifty miles a day on a good trail, or carry from five to six hundred pounds of freight about twenty miles in six hours. They are faithful to the last degree, and will work even when weak from lack of food. When in this condition, however, they sometimes become dangerous, and should the driver fall he may be attacked, but these instances are rare, and more often the dog is sacrificed to save his master from starvation.

All dogs lie down on the trail when not "mushing" (walking or running). The sled used is generally a long, narrow box on runners. The passenger sits toward the front, wrapped in furs, while the luggage is placed both in front and behind him, and is securely strapped to the sled. Snow-shoes are always carried, as sometimes the driver runs ahead to break the trail for the dogs who will follow at a lively gait. If a road-house cannot be reached for the night a few pine boughs are gathered and thrown on the snow and the canvas coverings used as a tent. A sleeping-bag is a necessary part of the outfit of a traveler who expects to "Siwash it" (camp at night). In the evening the dogs will curl up on a few extra pieces of pine, which are always gathered for them, and sleep through the night in comfort—better satisfied with their bed than any canine of the States is in the warmest kennel.

Sledding behind dogs is regarded as fine sport by many women, who bundle up in their fur "parkas" (a loose fur-coat which reaches below the knees) and a close-fitting, fur-lined cap. In bitter weather the cap is tied closely under the chin, but on mild days, when the thermometer hovers around zero, the sides are fastened up across the top of the head, giving the effect of a fur turban.

"Do you ever upset?" I asked of a woman who was an enthusiastic devotee of the sport.

"Bless you, yes," she answered, laughing, "nearly

every time I go out, but the snow is soft and one rarely gets hurt. It beats your automobiling, for if the sled should turn over it is so light that a person caught under it could not possibly be seriously injured."

Dogs are used exclusively for carrying the mail in northeastern Alaska after navigation closes on the river, and Eli Smith and his nine "huskies" have faced many dangerous situations in his efforts to reach the cheerless mining camps with the letters of love and business from the sweethearts, wives, and business associates on the "outside." These mails are eagerly waited for, and arrive about twice or three times a month. It costs the United States government \$2,200 for every hundred pounds of mail carried "in" or "out" by dog-teams, which accounts for the fact that only first-class matter reaches the interior during the dark winter days.

Some species of outside dogs make good "mushers," but the majority of them are too ambitious and overwork themselves the first day out. Their feet become sore, and a trail of blood is left in the snow unless buckskin moccasins have been provided for them by the driver. The Chesapeake Bay and Gordon setter are the favorite breeds, and the swiftest dog-team in Dawson City is composed of four of the latter animals. The "outside" dogs have an intense love for their masters, and innumerable pathetic stories of their devotion in guarding men who have been overcome by cold or lost on the trail are told. In one instance a Chesapeake Bay dog had to be severely beaten before the body of his master, who had been frozen to death, could be taken down the mountain. After the half-starved animal was allowed to nose around the remains he pulled the sled bearing them down into the valley. He was cared for as tenderly as a child by the men, but he refused to eat and continually fretted for his dead master and lived only a few days.

If there is a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals in Alaska I did not hear of it, but it would be unwise to ill-treat a dog in the presence of a miner. The love the children bear toward these animals is peculiar in this respect, that there is absent that youthful tendency to stone and worry dogs, and to injure a dog is as foreign to the mind of the young Alaskan as is filial disobedience to a Siwash Indian child. There are boys in Alaska who would scorn a heaven where their dog was not admitted, and they tell a story of a child at Nome which illustrates this fact. After sobbing for hours over the death of his playmate, a malamoot puppy, he looked up with his little face wreathed in smiles and said, "Oh, mother, won't the angels be scared when Teddy sets up a howl in the golden streets? You know he never did like to hear people sing."

The United States has not been as liberal in the building of public highways in Alaska as Canada has in the Yukon, where the roads compare favorably with any in the States. By this neglect the national government has impeded the progress of that wealthy land which lies within our gates, but this failure has kept prominent—in fact, essential—as a means of communication, that little animal whose fidelity to man is known the world over—the dog.

An Ancient Tayle.

YE JEALOUS MONK.

IN YE FOREST of Man-Hatan lived a monkey youth who loved a coy monkey mayde. For manie moons he had helped her pile up a gas bille for ye olde man to cusse over at ye settling time.

Now ye mayden was shy, & to ye outward look a kisse would have scared her into a convulsion. Yette didde ye youth yearn mightilie, for of a truth she looked exceeding good to him.

Soe it came to pass thatte one nighte he tooke a chance. Butte though ye kisse was passynge sweet, someway or another she accepted it in a way thatte seemed to indicate thatte ye shy mayden hadde much practice. Ye monk was sore troubled in spirit & spake sternlie, saying,

"Am I ye onlie monk thou hast ever kissed?"

Ye mayde tried to bluffe it through. "Why sure, George!" she sedde, & shotte him fulle of cute glances, butte ye youth was notte to be bluffed.

"Of course," he sedde, "in a Pickwickian sense thatte is true; butte on ye level, now, & as between friends—hast ever reaped ye smackful kisse before?"

Thenne ye mayde hung her pretty hedde with a sobbe, for she could notte telle him nay & she durst notte telle ye truth. Verilie she was uppe against itte; for whatte mayden ever lived thatte passed uppe a goode thynge?

Thenne was ye younge monk verie wroth. He grabbed hys hatte & beat itte for ye doore, saying,

"Woman, behold your work! Lo, thou hast broken my hearte & driven me to strong drink!" & he headed away for ye booze factorie.

Butte as he went along he reflected. By-and-by he saw hys own life looming uppe before him, with kisses all along ye way. Ye blush of honest shayme mantled hys brow & he turned back.

"Whatte a chump am I!" he sedde. "Beholde, I shook her for thatte she hath kissed some one once or



The Towers of Manhattan.

EAGER and tall, looming up in the sky,
Storming the cloud-prisoned heavens in sooth,
Stealthily stealing a march on the dawn,
Facing the world with the boldness of youth.
Hark to the bugle that's piercing the air!
Oh, the life in the Towers of Manhattan!

STALWART and sturdily out in the sun,
Doggedly fighting and giving no odds,
Steadily holding their own in the fray,
Wresting the prizes away from the gods.
Hark to the bugle that's emitting the air!
Oh, the strength in the Towers of Manhattan!

AT rest in the twilight, emblazoned with gems,
Star-shining triumphs from breast to the crown,
Brilliantly wearing the trophies of peace,
Longing for still greater deeds and renown.
Hark to the bugle that's wooing the air!
Oh, the dreams in the Towers of Manhattan!

MYSTERIOUS, silent, weird as the night,
Expectantly watching the city below,
Sentinels grim of the earth and the sky,
Ready on guard for the sign of a foe.
Hark to the bugle patrolling the air!
Oh, the hush in the Towers of Manhattan!

ISOBEL HENDERSON FLOYD.

twice, & lo! I have kissed an hundred girls!
Of a truth itte is an even breake!"

Thenne he went back, & ye mayde wept in hys coat collar, & they mayde itte uppe & married & were happie ever after.

& this is ye moral of ye storie, done uppe into convenient

WISDOM TABLETS:

First Jabbe: Son, thou hast no right to ask more of a girl than she may ask of thee.

Second Wizzle: Delve notte into ye Past when thou askest a girl to be your'n. Marriage is ye sponge which wipes clean ye slate & you begin anew. Ye future is before you & ye Past doesn't count. Forget it.

Ye Wallop: A Man may be old in everie sin—but he insists thatte hys Wife must be ignorant of ye verie definition of a kisse. LOWELL OTUS REESE.

Benefits of Free Rural Delivery.

COMPLAINTS ARE being made in some quarters of the increasing expense of the rural free-delivery service, and alarming estimates are made of the sums which the government will yet be compelled to expend in the extension of this service over the country. It may be conceded that the extension of postal privileges to the people of rural neighborhoods is now costing a big sum of money, and is certain to cost a much larger sum as the years go on and new routes are established. But what of it? Can any department of the government service be named where public money can be spent to better purpose or for the direct benefit of a larger number of people? It is a true saying of Edward Everett Hale that the post-office is the greatest and best of all popular educators.

Cocktail! Remember, never at its best without Abbott's Angostura Bitters.



THE SWIFTEST DOG-TEAM IN DAWSON, COMPOSED OF FOUR GORDON BETTERS.



WOMAN ATTIRED FOR A SLEDDING TRIP
BEHIND DOGS IN BITTER WEATHER.



A LADIES' CARRIAGE USED IN ALASKA IN THE SUMMER.



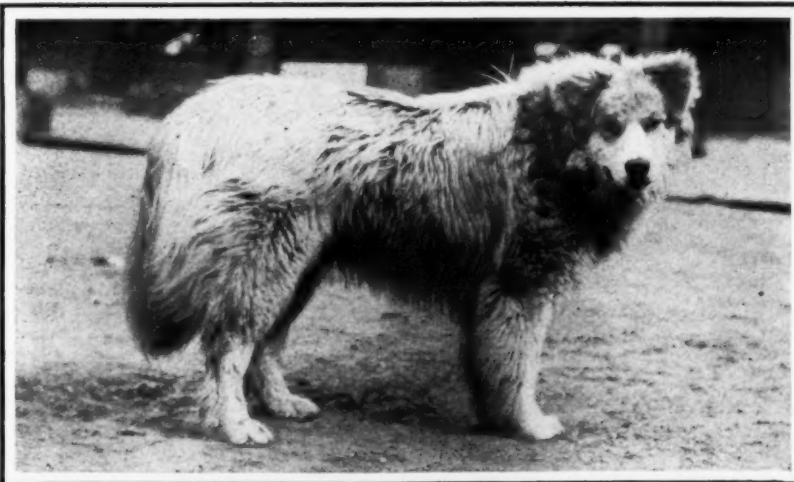
A "MALAMOOT" PUPPY, VALUED
AT \$25.



A TEAM OF "OUTSIDE" DOGS DELIVERING WATER AT WHITE HORSE.



MIXED TEAM OF NATIVE AND OUTSIDE DOGS USED TO COLLECT SOILED LINEN FOR A DAWSON LAUNDRY.



AN OUTSIDE DOG THAT IS AN EXCELLENT "MUSHER."



ONE OF THE BEST-BRED DOGS IN ALASKA, THREE-QUARTER TIMBER-WOLF.

THE WONDERFUL AND USEFUL WORKING DOGS OF ALASKA.

TYPES AND TEAMS OF THE CANINE BURDEN-BEARERS SO NECESSARY TO HUMAN EXISTENCE IN THE ARCTIC LAND.
Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller. See opposite page.



The Peculiar Art of Silhouette-making



A PECULIAR profession for a man, but one which is satisfying in its return, is that of cutting silhouette pictures of the fun-loving public. The majority of us are familiar with the skill of the silhouette artist, but few really appreciate the talent or consider for a moment how much more difficult it is to cut a profile picture which is a likeness of the subject than it is to take a pencil and sketch the outline. One in a thousand can do the one, while the average person can get a more or less satisfying result from the other. A silhouette artist who has literally cut his way through the world, and is so successful that his income from this peculiar calling more than equals that of a United States Senator, is Edward R. Swanberg, of Sweden, who has cut out the silhouettes of King Oscar, of his native country, King Edward of England, and in America has recently added to his gallery of distinguished men the profile of President



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.



YOUNGSTER ON THE BEACH.

make anything but a ridiculous botch of cutting out a silhouette.

Roosevelt. In many ways the silhouette artist has the advantage over a camera, for his work is rapid and thorough; there is no developing nor finishing—he simply glances at the subject, takes up his scissors, and snips away on a piece of black paper, which a second later he is pasting on a white card, and the work is ready for the customer a moment after it is begun. The talent of making silhouettes, while it is undeniably in the line of art, is entirely different from that of sketching or painting; but, strange to say, while the majority of silhouette artists are equally skillful with pencil and brush, it is very exceptional to find a pencil-and-brush artist who can

During a chat with the writer Mr. Swanberg, who has been spending the summer at Manhattan Beach, where he cuts out several hundred silhouettes every day, gave a demonstration of his work and the apparent simplicity of it, by holding his hands above his head and cutting out a series of pictures while he talked. "It is simply a matter of trained muscles," he said. "The fingers get into the trick of cutting correct proportions just as you can shut your eyes and write a sentence or draw a simple picture with a pencil. My first picture was made when I was a lad



SNAP-SCISSORED IN THEIR CAR.

of about eight years. It was in Sweden, where the art of silhouette-making is better known than it is here. In fact, it is better known in all parts of Europe than it is in America, for in some of the smaller places in the United States many of the inhabitants seem to look upon the work as little short of a miracle, and



A NEAT LITTLE RIG.

even in New York I have heard the question, 'What is a silhouette, anyway?'

"But to my first picture—I had been suffering from some childish ailment, and while convalescing, a pair of scissors and a magazine were my toys. A pic-

ture of a cat was one of the full-page illustrations, and out of sheer want of something to do I tried to copy it. The result was not bad, so I proceeded to copy every-

thing in the book. The play was fascinating—even to this day I find the work fascinating—and I began to cut out pictures of the chairs and tables in the room, much to the annoyance of my mother, who found that a litter of scrap-paper followed everywhere in my wake. In a few months I was cutting pictures of persons, and from that time until now I have never earned money in any other way."

Mr. Swanberg has crossed the ocean several times and has traveled practically all over the world. In his collection he has some wonderful pictures of ships which he has made for the various captains and sailors. Here

in New York it has become a fad with yachtsmen and automobilists to have silhouettes made of their boats

and motors. Another hobby with a superstition attached is that indulged in by owners and trainers at the Sheepshead Bay race-track to have silhouettes made of their favorite racers. So adept has this artist become in his profession that he seldom fails to get a likeness, and it is fascinating to watch the scissors fly over the paper under his clever guidance, and to see the characteristic parts of a face develop. As it takes only a moment to make and finish a picture, it not infrequently happens that several hundred persons are silhouetted in one afternoon; and as the price is two for twenty-five cents, and the two are made at one time with doubled paper, the day's income often mounts close to the hundred-dollar mark, and would exceed that were it not that the artist is independent, and when he tires closes shop and goes for a stroll.



KING OSCAR OF SWEDEN.

HARRIET QUIMBY.

The Lesson of a Homicide.

THE UNCLEAN and repulsive things which have already turned up in the Stanford White murder case, and which are only a slight foretaste, we fear, of what the country will have to hear before the case is finally concluded, will serve a good purpose, in the midst of many evil ones, if they help to dispel some of the silly, false, and vicious sentimentality connected with the marriage of "stage beauties" and "foot-light favorites," both here and abroad. Only recently one of our popular magazines contained an article reciting the "splendid fortunes" achieved by young women of this class by union with noblemen of other lands and with millionaires of our own, with much about the "love" and "romance" attending such affairs. By the irony of fate one of the "beauties" who figured in this galaxy is now also figuring in the Thaw-White murder case to which we have alluded, and which is only somewhat worse, as a sequel, to most other marriages of the kind. It is a gross abuse of such good, sweet, and noble words as "love" and "romance" to apply them to affairs of this sort. There is no more love and romance about them than

there is about the mating of cats and dogs; the motives are no higher and the ends sought no less low and sensual.

Beauty without brains or character, and wealth and an aristocratic lineage devoid of the same qualities, make an excellent combination, in marriage, for newspaper sensations and the silly gush of society journals, serving the same purpose also, somewhat later, when the same parties turn up, as they usually do, in the divorce courts or in some filthy story of intrigue and marital unfaithfulness. That the sanctity of the marriage bond, the sweetness of a true home life, the duties of a wife and mother, are ever seriously regarded by these profligate specimens, or even enter their thoughts at all, may well be doubted. It is simply a pig-sty business from beginning to end, and no amount of money or physical attractiveness can gild it over and make it sweet and wholesome. It is dishonoring to pure womanhood and to the marriage relations to represent these unions in any other light. They will continue, probably, as long as the spendthrift sons of rich men and characterless women cumber the earth; but reputable journals and all right-minded parents and guardians of youth can do their

part in checking the evil tendency by setting forth the plain truth and leaving out "love" and "romance" where there is none.

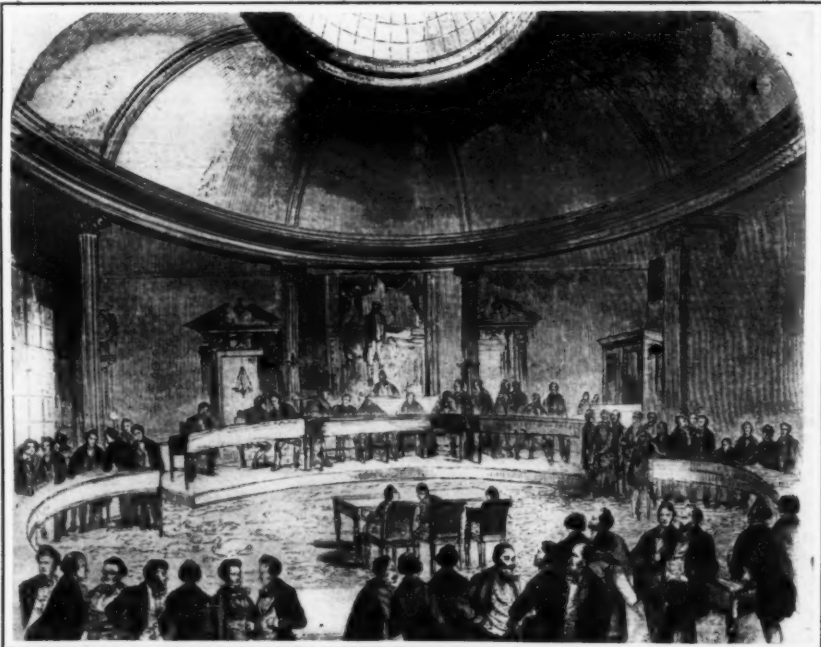
Topics and Pictures Fifty Years Ago.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY of September 6th, 1856, was largely devoted to the city of Albany, the scene, for that year, of the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Its sessions were held in the senate chamber, Professor Benjamin Peirce, of Cambridge, presiding. Other prominent members present were Professor Chauvenet, of Annapolis, Dr. La Conte, of South Carolina, and Professor Perkins, of New York. The house of Mrs. Blandina Dudley was the seat of hospitality during the convention. Mrs. Dudley was the chief contributor to the fund which had made possible the erection of the Dudley Observatory (which is still in existence) three years before—a building which, with its remarkably complete astronomical equipment, was naturally an object of great interest to the visiting scientists.



THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY AT ALBANY, N. Y.

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DELEGATES TO THE SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION AT ALBANY, IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

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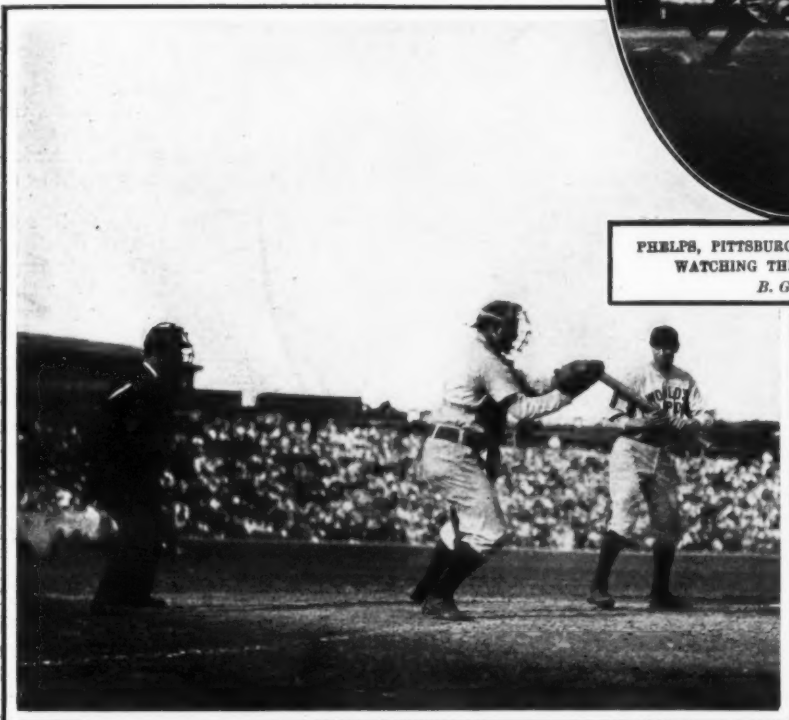
NEALON, PITTSBURG'S FIRST BASEMAN, TURNING THIRD BASE FOR A RUN.—B. G. Phillips.



SHANNON, LEFT FIELDER OF THE NEW YORK NATIONAL TEAM, REACHING THIRD.—B. G. Phillips.



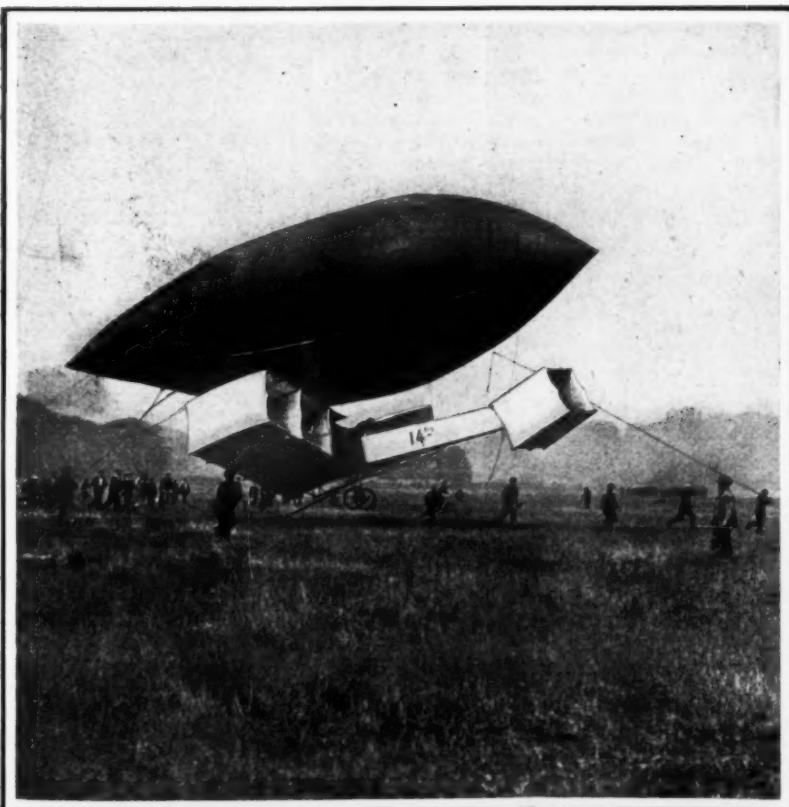
PHILPS, PITTSBURG'S CATCHER, AT THIRD, WATCHING THE THROW TO FIRST.
B. G. Phillips.



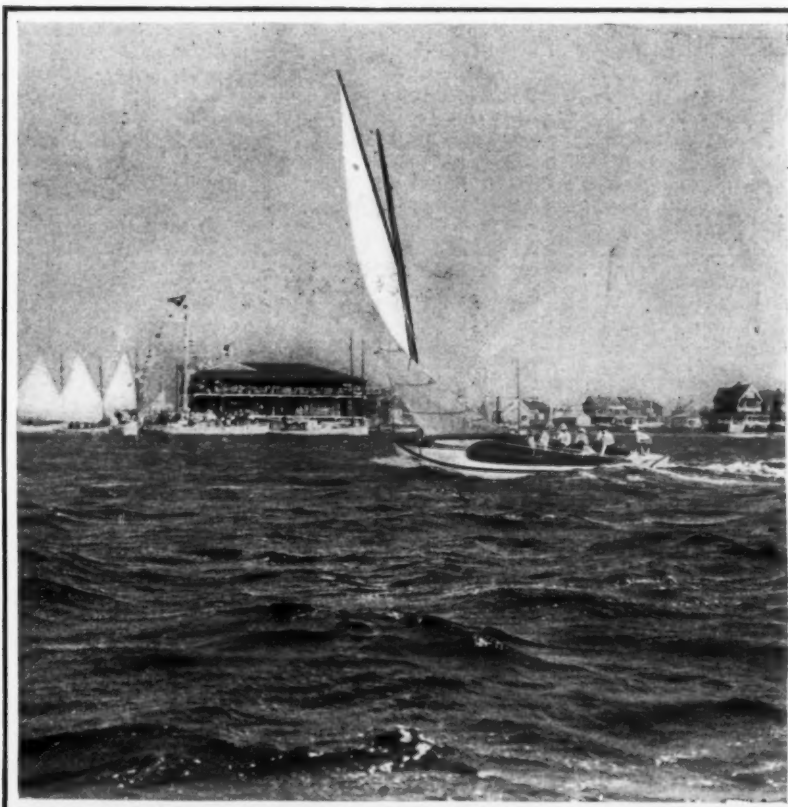
ARTHUR DEVLIN, THIRD BASEMAN, NEW YORK NATIONALS, LETTING A BAD ONE PASS.
B. G. Phillips.



SEYMOUR, NEW YORK NATIONAL CENTRE FIELDER, GETTING READY TO SWING ON A BALL.
B. G. Phillips.



SANTOS DUMONT'S NEW COMBINATION OF DIRIGIBLE BALLOON AND AEROPLANE,
L'illustration.



THE "EMPRESS," OF THE ISLAND HEIGHTS YACHT CLUB, WINNING THE SEWALL CUP AT SEASIDE PARK, N. J.—F. E. Green.

SPORTS OF THE AIR, EARTH AND WATER.
BALLOONING, BASEBALL, AND YACHTING AND SOME OF THEIR PRINCIPAL EXPONENTS.

What It Costs To See Our National Wonderland

By Henry McMillen

THE MAN who makes the tour of that part of the Yellowstone Park now accessible to the public is discreet if he does not undertake to describe the unparalleled wonders he has seen. Words cannot be put together in a manner that will give the reader adequate comprehension. Moran's great painting of the grand canyon of the Yellowstone, which hangs in the Capitol at Washington, is futile. The Yellowstone Park amazes and entrances. It lures and astounds. It appalls and uplifts. Even its contrasts are beyond description. Chief of the world's marvels, it may be partly comprehended by the eye, but all the senses and talents of man cannot grasp and understand its amazements.

The park is visited every year by about 40,000 persons. This is a small aggregate for the world's wonderland. Probably many people do not know how to get there, and others fear the cost. Certainly few of the visitors are from the Eastern area of the United States. Europe, in proportion, sends more. The most traveled route is by way of Chicago, Omaha, Denver, and Salt Lake City or Ogden. At either of the last-named cities the tourist goes north to Marysville, Idaho—a night's ride by rail—and there takes a comfortable stage for the park. On the first day he rides sixty miles, and is then within five miles of the western entrance. For those who like it the stage ride is very pleasant. To others so long a journey in one day in such a vehicle may be wearisome. The railroad, however, is being extended, and next year there will be but twenty miles' staging outside the park.

Starting from New York, the tour of the park can be made in comfort for \$200 or less, as I figure it. On this tour advantage can be taken of the opportunities to see new cities of the great West. The fare from New York to Chicago, both ways, can be put at thirty-six dollars. An allowance of fifteen dollars can be made for berths in sleeping-cars and for food. At Chicago tickets good for the railway journey to the "end of track" and back, via the Union Pacific, for 248 miles of staging to and through the park, and for board and lodging at hotels in the park are sold for eighty-five dollars. The total now amounts to \$136. There is to be added, however, the cost of berths and meals for the 2,500 miles of the round trip between Chicago and Marysville, which, I suppose, will be about thirty-five dollars for the sixty hours required. The grand total, according to this estimate, from New York to New York, is \$171. There are not many extras in the park. It will, however, be well to spend a little time in Omaha, Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou, and the Garden of the Gods. These stop-overs will very likely bring the expense up to the \$200 I have stated as the total cost. Of course this estimate does not allow any lavishness.

There are camping stations in the park in which tourists can eat and sleep for ten dollars less than at the hotels. It is in fashion in the West to camp in the reservation. Really, this is the best way to see the marvels and the grandeurs. I met a party of five young people from Omaha—two brothers and three sisters—who were camping for a month, moving about as the inner voice impelled them. They had brought tents from Omaha. At Marysville they engaged a three-seated wagon with team and driver for four dollars a day, and another wagon and team and driver for the same price to transport their provisions and camp outfit. Camping in that clear atmosphere, under the turquoise sky, is usually a delight, although some of the nights are apt to be cold. The government permits camping parties to use fallen timber for firewood, and gives camp sites under proper regulations.

Very little has been said in print about the manner in which the government cares for this domain. Fishing is allowed, with scarcely any restrictions, and the angler always gets the fisher's reward for his patience.

But it is forbidden to bring firearms into the reservation, and to injure or molest the wild animals. As a result, visitors nightly see hundreds of bears feeding at the garbage-piles of the hotels. First, a few black and cinnamon fellows may appear, then grizzlies will come along and growl "23" or its equivalent, in bear language. The black and cinnamon bears depart at once. A mother bear with a pair of cubs may appear; the others give her a wide berth. She has no shrinking feminine qualities. If she is alarmed she will stand on her hind feet and gaze about, taking no notice of the crowd of men and women who have come out to watch her eat. The cubs, if they be more than a month old, will do as the mother does. If they be younger they will, at the first sign of alarm on the mother's part, climb a tree with wonderful rapidity. Although the bears are absolutely wild, they have no fear of human beings, and will not attack them unless annoyed. They seem to realize that humanity provides them with food, and the gratitude of their stomachs has conquered their native ferocity.

As the stages move along from one geyser basin to another and to the crowning splendor of the park—the grand canyon—deer are seen feeding by the roadside or reclining on the grass, unabashed by the shouts from the passing tourists. Occasionally the camper or other visitor who goes beyond the beaten path will see antelope, elk, mountain sheep, and foxes, fearless of mankind because the government has put in quarantine the murderous weapons which have rendered man dominant over the beasts of the field, the plain, the forest, and the mountain. In a part of the reservation remote from those visited by sight-seers a few buffaloes remain, remnant of the mighty herds, numbering hundreds of thousands, whose footfalls once echoed on the now silent plains.

Yellowstone Park is dedicated in perpetuity to the people. Although its area is given at 3,344 square miles, every one is forbidden to take out a flower, a pebble, or a specimen of the sulphur and loose lava rock, which are so abundant. The purpose is to keep it always in the state in which it has been placed by nature. I venture a suggestion which will not interfere with that purpose any more than the erection of the necessary hotels and camping stations has. The suggestion is that the government erect sanitariums in the reservation. It is a pathetic fact that invalids are always eventually driven from health resorts. For instance, Colorado Springs and Manitou were originally intended for the sick. The well discovered the beauties and the healthfulness of these places and

insisted on having hotels erected for their pleasure. Next they demanded that to remove all danger of contagion accommodations be refused to the invalids. So the sick wander hither and yon, seeking sometimes in vain for shelter in the regions that God and nature appear to have intended for them.

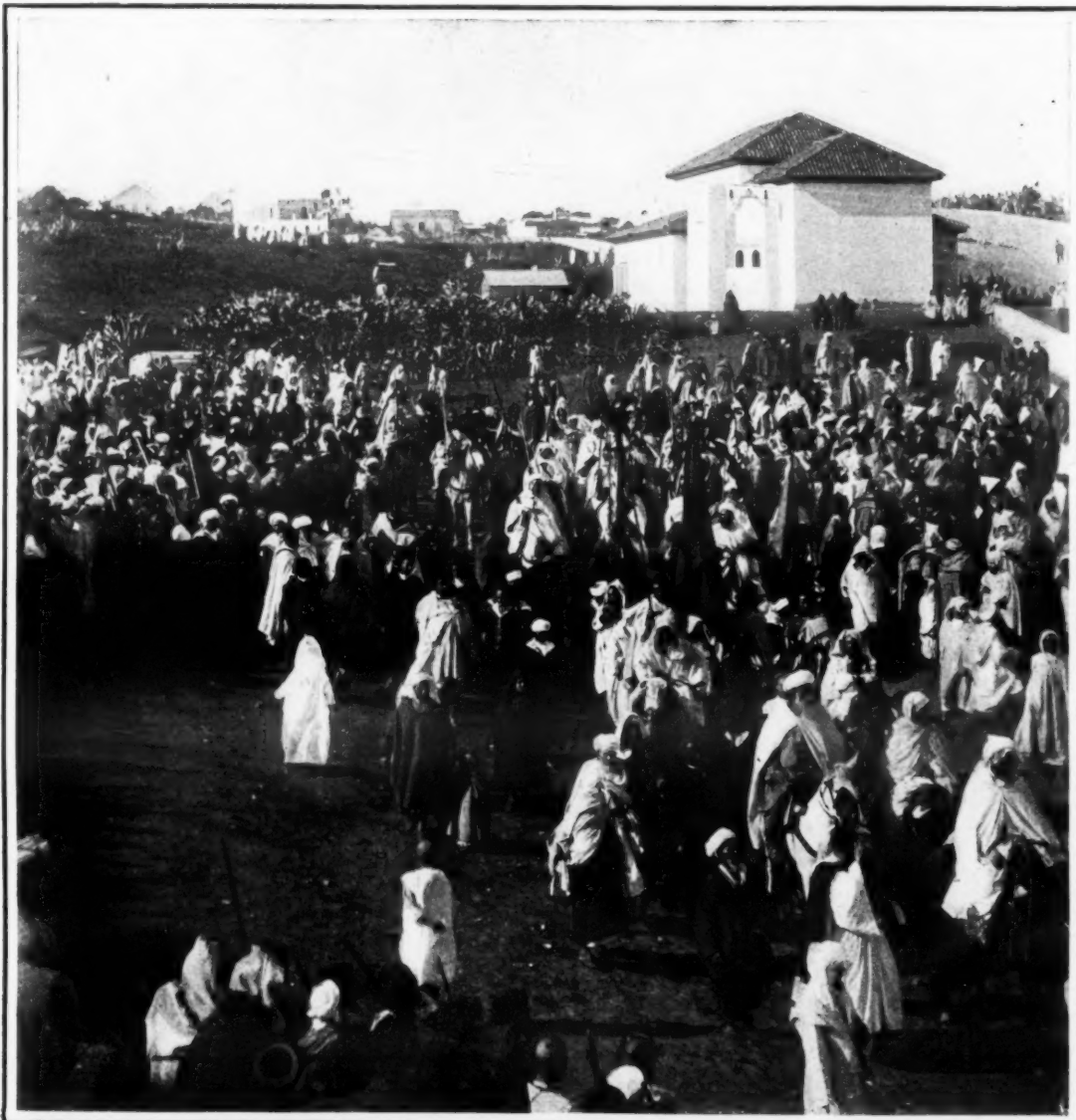
In Yellowstone Park refuges could be provided for the invalids far enough from the traveled roads to reassure those who have the coward fear of contagion. By the way, this fear is often unreasonable. Shakespeare it is who tells us that the brave man dies but once, while the coward in fearing death dies a thousand times. To resume, the park would seem to be an ideal place not for consumptives alone, but also for those who would be cured or benefited by the sulphur pools or by the sulphur mass of the great steaming mountain that is one of the spectacles of the park. I believe that the region would also be a grand place for those whose nerves are shattered and whose systems require absolute rest and the royal tonic of bracing air. It is far away from the madding crowd. During the six days I was in the park I did not see a newspaper of any description.

I would add one more suggestion, and that is to the effect that, without seriously interfering with the purpose of keeping the park in a state of nature, the government undertake to give there object-lessons in forestry. The fallen timber, except such as is used for camp-fires, is permitted to lie as it falls. It is unsightly. No effort is made to regulate tree-growth. Consequently, where they are thick many trees perish. The timber is largely pine, spruce, and birch. When they have the chance the pines grow stately in shape and majestic in height. If some clearing away of rubbish and of trees not fitted to survive were done, the forests of the Yellowstone would be among the most lordly on earth. This work would not be an interference with nature. It seems to me that it would be an aid.

Nature's dominion in the National Park will never cease. The pigmy art of man will not dare cope with the giant forces there. As they did before man came upon the earth, so, after he has gone from it, the bubbling springs, the boiling pools, the steaming lakes, and the majestic geysers will play their part. For ever and ever the monarch mountains, divinely finished with crowns of snow, in which sunbeam and moonbeam insert myriads of jewels, will frame this enchanted land. Fixed and immutable are the glowing and opulent colors which the Artist of the Universe has placed on the everlasting walls of the grand canyon. Evermore will be heard and seen the roar and fall of the great cataract.

No Religious Garb for Teachers.

A DECISION which, it may be hoped, will settle forever a long-standing and unfortunate controversy, has been rendered by the New York Court of Appeals in what is known as the Lima school case. The point involved was the power of the State board of education to forbid the wearing of a nun's or other religious garb by a teacher in any public school in the State. The lower courts held that the State board had that power, and the Court of Appeals has affirmed this judgment. The Lima case originated years ago in a school in western New York, wherein some nuns of the Roman Catholic Church were employed as teachers, and the controversy had in it all that acrimony which usually attends a case where sectarian differences are involved. The decision rendered was in harmony with the settled policy of the State and the nation in the administration of our public schools. The introduction into these schools of any sectarian distinctions whatever, including even the wearing of a distinctively religious garb, might work mischief. The fierce controversy raging in England over sectarian control of schools indicates what would happen here if we changed our present policy.



THE MOHAMMEDAN WORLD INFLAMED WITH THE DREAM OF A "HOLY WAR." PANATICAL MOORS AT TANGIER, MOROCCO, CELEBRATING THE BIRTHDAY OF MOHAMMED AND WORKING THEMSELVES UP TO FRENZIED HATE OF CHRISTIANS.—Photograph by A. Cavilla.



JUST AFTER THE CONFLAGRATION—A BROAD AREA COVERED WITH SMOKING RUINS, ON WHICH THE FIREMEN WERE DIRECTING STREAMS OF WATER.—*Le Monde Illustré*.

Humor of Prominent Men.

WHEN Charles Foster was Governor of Ohio, and before he became Secretary of the Treasury, he said he had trouble in resisting the demands of politicians for public office. One ex-congressman, with whom he had gone to school, and for whom he entertained a warm friendship, asked him to appoint a certain man living in the ex-congressman's district to office. The man was notoriously unfit, and the people in the district protested, and not in vain. It made the ex-congressman, who was noted for his fiery temper, very mad to think the Governor held up the appointment merely because the people objected. He went to Columbus and, stopping at a hotel, sent by messenger the following letter:

"Hon. Charles Foster,
Governor of Ohio.

Your Excellency: If your Excellency will permit me an audience and graciously name the day and hour, I will call upon your Excellency in reference to the appointment your Excellency has not seen fit to make as yet. I remain the obedient servant of your Excellency, etc.

The Governor replied: "Dear Billie: You are a chump and idiot of the first water. If you do not come up and dine with me to-day your excellent 'Excellency' will give you an excellent lambasting, verbally and physically, when we meet. Yours, Charlie."

The Governor, in telling the story, concluded: "He came in a good humor and finally consented to have the people's choice appointed."

IT WAS the habit of the late Richard Henry Stoddard, the poet, to always speak well of every one. No matter how bad the character of a person, the good gray poet invariably found some trait to praise. One day, in his office on Park Row, some friend entered and asked him whether he knew so and so, and if so, what was the man's reputation. It happened that the man had a shady reputation, and was well known as a "gold-brick" operator. The aged poet lighted his pipe and answered,

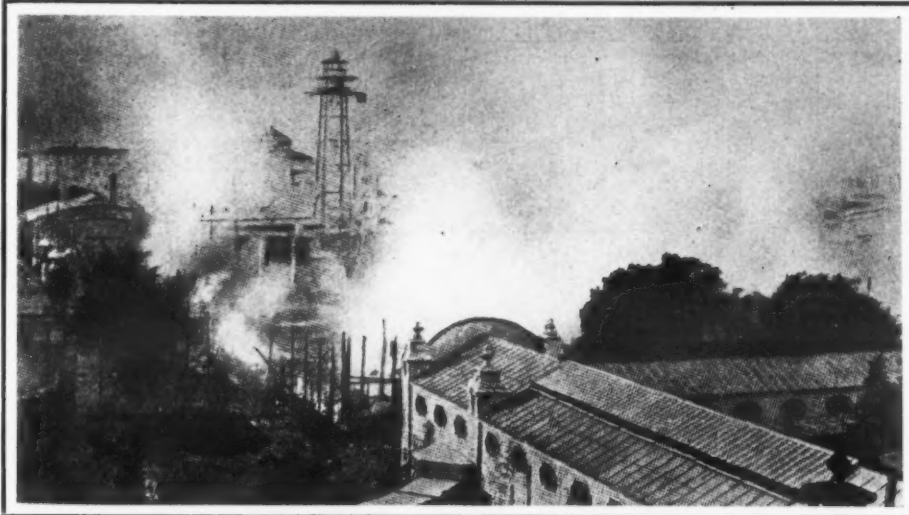
"Yes; I know him. He is the most energetic, progressive, irrepressible, good-natured, artistic kind of an unmitigated rascal that I ever met."

ALTHOUGH the late ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower was democratic, he believed in observing the conventions. One day, while he was Governor of New York, the question came up as to whether men should not appear at a ball or a reception in any garb they saw fit to wear. A few said they sympathized with those Southern and Western members of Congress who refused to don dress suits, and maintained that it was snobby to require them to change the habits of a lifetime in the matter of dress. The Governor was asked for his opinion. "I will tell you a true story," he said. "A certain New Yorker, who was very eccentric, went to see Booth and Barrett, and occupied a seat in an orchestra chair. His attire was more than unconventional. He had on a linen duster over a cardigan jacket, and his trousers were of the velvet-orduroy kind affected by some artists. His friends who were present snubbed him outright, and he felt chagrined. The next day he called upon a witty Irishman, a painter, and while the latter jabbed colors on his canvas he listened to the plaint of the eccentric dresser:

"I don't see why I was snubbed right and left because I did not have on a dress suit. In fact, I would like to know why a man cannot dress in any attire he chooses?"

"You cannot do so because boudoirs are boudoirs, and stables are stables," concluded the painter."

SOME YEARS before he died, ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh, who once said that the most perfect gentleman he knew was John G. Carlisle, because the latter, when speaker, recognized a Republican upon the floor as readily as he did a Democrat, got into an argument with a man about the characteristics of women. This man was a confirmed misogynist and



THE FIRE IN PROGRESS SWEEPING AWAY COSTLY BUILDINGS FILLED WITH PRECIOUS EXHIBITS.

AN \$800,000 FIRE AT THE MILAN (ITALY) EXPOSITION.

THE ITALIAN AND HUNGARIAN DECORATIVE ART SECTIONS TOTALLY DESTROYED BY THE FLAMES WHICH THREATENED OTHER IMPORTANT BUILDINGS.

attempted to belittle the splendid qualities of the fair sex. "Tell me, sir," he cried, "whether woman can persist in anything long enough to succeed?"

"I know one who succeeded by persistency after nineteen years," replied the ex-congressman. "It was on her wedding trip that brilliant success crowned her long efforts. She and her husband were in a Pullman sleeper and she occupied the upper berth, while her two-hundred-and-twenty-pound husband held down the lower one. All was quiet when her low, mellifluous voice was heard: 'John, dear John, are you awake?'"

"Yes, dearest; what is it?"

"Why, John, I have at last found what I have been looking for nineteen years. Guess what it is?"

"Can't imagine, dearie. Please tell me."

"I have at last found a man under my bed."

HOMER FORT.

Royal Pawnshops of the Old World.

A RECENT issue of consular reports from the State Department at Washington was devoted almost wholly to a description of the methods and operations of the pawnshop system in various European countries. Berlin, it appears, rejoices in a royal pawn office established in 1834 by order of Frederick William of Prussia. The purpose of its establishment was the promotion of the common welfare, and all profits from the business, and any surplus which remains after charging a moderate rate of interest and deducting all costs of administration, are devoted to charitable purposes. The institution lends from one-half up to two-thirds of their estimated value upon all movable effects not expressly prohibited. Persons who want to borrow money from the pawnshop, provided they are not known to officers of the institution, have to establish their identity by documents or by the testimony of credible persons. There are specially appointed appraisers to estimate the value of any article pledged. The lowest amount upon which money is loaned is one thaler, equal to seventy-one cents. For the department of the royal pawn office located in the district of Berlin where the poorer classes reside a loan is made on two marks, equal to forty-seven cents.

Consul-General Mason says that the municipal pawnshop system of Paris is a venerable institution, having been founded in 1777. It is a distinct bureau of the municipal government, and includes in its control three members of the committee of public charities, three private citizens, and the prefect of the police. There is a main office and twenty-one branch offices. It is organized and administered to fill a distinctly philanthropic and useful purpose of enabling persons of limited means, or overtaken by misfortune, to obtain, at a not excessive rate of interest, money to meet pressing necessities, without the sacrifice of their

self-respect or the necessity of falling into the hands of extortionate usurers, who in most other countries prey so rapaciously upon the victims of poverty and misfortune.

The administration of the pawnshop system in Brussels is somewhat similar to that of Paris. The mayor of the city is by right president of the board when he attends its meetings. The pawnshops in Belgium are organized under the direction of the communal council which approves the budget and accounts. These shops are not allowed to receive money on deposit, or as investment, or under any form whatever from private parties. When the funds run short the administration has the right to borrow from the public charities and hospitals, or from the communal administration, paying for such loans an annual interest of three and a half per cent. During the year 1905 the establishment loaned on 312,794 pledges \$1,253,173. The net profit for the year was \$6,401. The Brussels pawnshop is under the management of three appraisers and other officers. It is obligatory that one of the three appraisers be an expert gold and silver smith.

New Light on Alcoholic Indulgence.

DR. GEORGE A. LUNG, a surgeon of the United States Navy, has recently made a most notable contribution to the discussion of the effects of alcoholic drinking, in a paper read by him before the Association of Military Surgeons. Dr. Lung comments on the general growth of excessive drinking and on the influences exerted to counteract such tendencies. He does not admit any necessity for the use of alcohol. On this point he says: "The evils that arise from alcohol are from its abuse, not its use. But who is to be the authority to set the limit, and say where safety ends and danger begins? As a beverage, or even as a medicine, I am almost convinced that the world could be deprived of alcohol and not suffer. I am almost convinced that the world would be better for its absence." The nations most addicted to drunkenness today, the author finds, are the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Russia, and France. The opening wedge is usually the insidious argument that "a little drinking will do no harm," but soon this develops the universal craving which sooner or later gives license for an indulgence making an evil end probable.

Whatever may be said about the imperfections in the methods employed by temperance advocates, and the apparent lack at times of definite results, Dr. Lung asserts his conviction that "the intention at least is a most commendable one and worthy of support." The boast of the average young drinker, that he has sufficient will power to break off his habits of indulgence when he so desires, is not overlooked by Dr. Lung. He declares that "no young man, or even an old one, who may be classed as an occasional drinker, can foretell to a certainty that he will not degrade, as he advances in years, first to the state of a drunkard and then to that of an inebriate." He thinks that one who has followed the Platonic injunction of drinking in moderation only after thirty, and making his sportive indulgences only after forty, may feel reasonably confident that he will not descend into the other undesirable stages. "But, though he may be satisfied as to himself," runs the further comment, "he has not escaped the responsibility that his example and influence on others have been."

The contention advanced in consequence of these observations is that drunkenness has come to be recognized as a disease which not only unbalances the normal physical life of the individual, but makes him a disturbing factor in every walk of life.

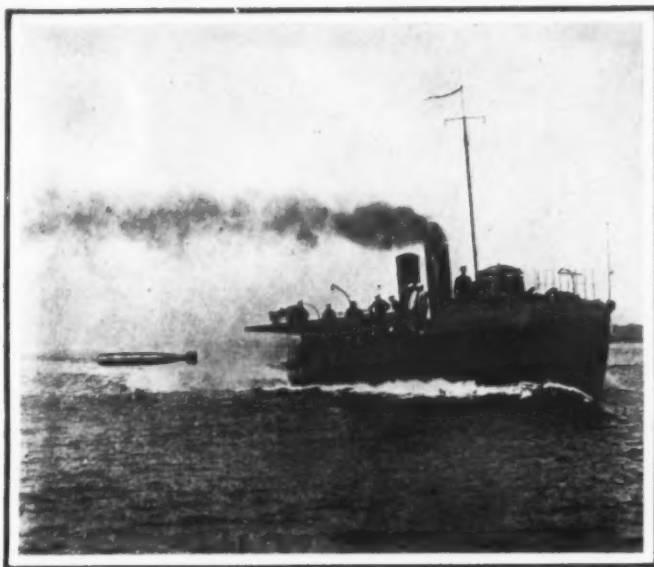
When Sleep Fails,

TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

HALF a teaspoonful in half a glass of water just before retiring quiets the nerves and brings refreshing sleep. Nourishes and strengthens the entire body.

Uncle Sam's Unique New Plan To Secure Naval Seamen

By Joseph Jenkins



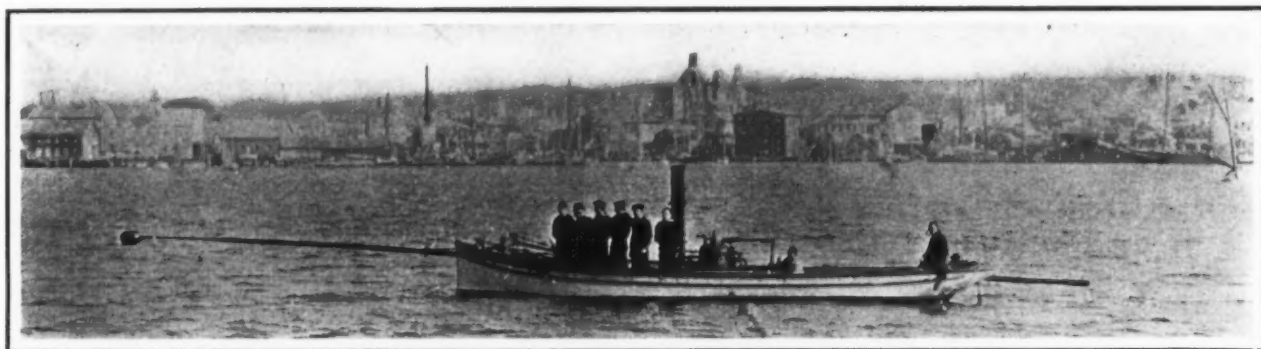
TORPEDO-BOAT "MORRIS" FIRING A TORPEDO WHILE UNDER FULL STEAM OFF NEWPORT, R. I.



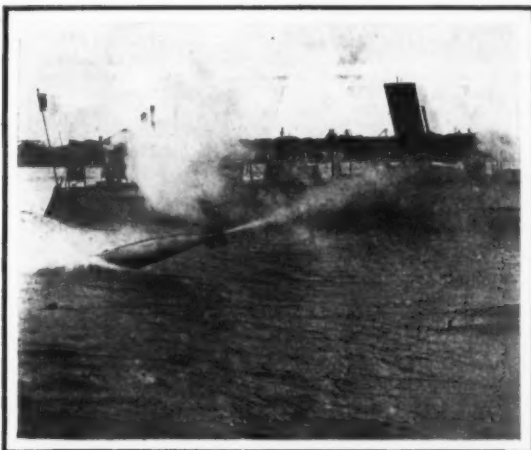
MINE EXPLODING OFF THE NEW-PORT TORPEDO STATION.



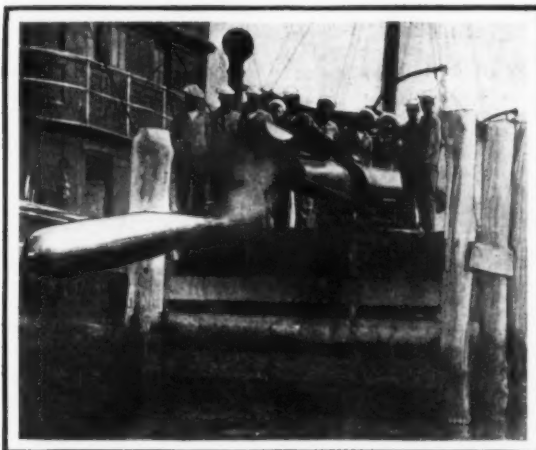
DIVER, AT RIGHT, LEAVING THE BOAT TO RECLAIM A TORPEDO WHICH HAS BEEN DISCHARGED.



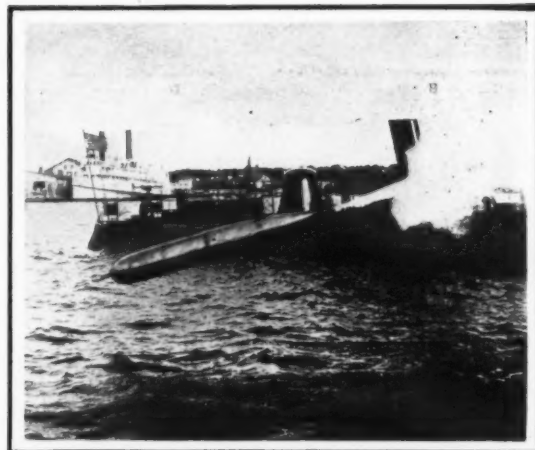
CREW ON A LAUNCH WITH A SPAR TORPEDO.



A TORPEDO DISCHARGED FROM A BOAT STRIKING THE WATER.



CREW WATCHING THE TORPEDO AS IT LEAVES THE TUBE.



THE DANGEROUS PROJECTILE FLYING OVER THE WATER.

IT HAS always been a troublesome matter to secure the requisite quality and quantity of seamen to man the United States battle-ships, and as the navy is rapidly growing, this difficulty is destined to be a serious one. In times of peace conscription for service in our army and navy is hostile to American ideas, so the Navy Department is entirely dependent for its recruits upon the free will of the young men of the country. The new ships now ready to be placed in commission must be equipped, and the old method of securing men is likely to prove too slow, and has caused the department to hit upon a novel scheme of exhibiting sailor life in Uncle Sam's service by means of the biograph. Many excellent moving pictures portraying the duties and pleasures of the sailor as they actually exist have been made. These will be shown by way of entertainment throughout the country, and will bring the needs of the department in this particular before thousands who could not otherwise be reached.

The variety and extent of these pictures may be judged from the fact that more than five thousand feet of film has been used, and so rapid was the action of the subjects that over fifty feet of film a minute was required to give the correct effects. In their presentation the department will spare no pains to make it a success. A lecturer has been provided to explain the details, while the mechanical part is under the supervision of the chief electrician of the navy. The trial performance has already taken place in the navy yard at Washington, and has received the unqualified indorsement of many prominent officials. The first public exhibition, however, was given at Detroit with highly encouraging results. The equipment is now on board the United States cruiser *Wolverine*, which is making a tour of the Great Lakes, and will stop at certain points to give the "show." Its coming has been duly heralded in advance, and admission will be by card so as to restrict the audience to those eligible

for the service. Tickets are being distributed through the Young Men's Christian Association and other organizations of young men, and the inmates of orphan asylums, if old enough, are to be specially remembered. The principal towns of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and the Dakotas will be visited by the "show," and the many Swedes and Norwegians residing there, and possessing a peculiar fitness for sailors, will be given an opportunity of enlisting under a full view of the conditions existing in the United States Navy. This calling is now open to aliens as well as to the native born, for, since the new act of Congress, prohibiting the enlistment of boys who cannot produce a birth certificate, the Navy Department will accept foreigners of good character who show immigration certificates.

It is confidently expected that the biograph will be a potent persuader. Certainly the plan is unique and deserves the success its originality and thoroughness merit. Special attention will be called to the pictures shown in the recruiting offices, and among these will be exhibited a set of photographs showing the handling of torpedoes. These pictures were made at the United States torpedo station at Newport, which, like the proving-grounds at Indian Head, is more or less closed to the public. The sphere of operation of the vessels there is almost wholly under water, and the life upon them—full of excitement and adventure—will strongly appeal to the youth whose tastes run in that direction.

The new law opening to the sailors the avenues of promotion to the commissioned ranks will have a tendency to attract the better class of our youth who are ambitious and whose circumstances have barred them from opportunities for advancement in other directions. In 1901 Congress authorized the Secretary of the Navy to commission each year twelve sailors as warrant officers. To receive this promotion a sailor must be less than thirty years old, must have been in

the service seven years, served one year as a first-class petty officer, and pass an examination upon the theoretical part of his calling. This latter requirement renders it necessary for him to devote his spare time to study. If he succeeds in this test he is given a tentative appointment as gunner, boatswain, carpenter, or warrant machinist, and this duty being satisfactorily performed for one year, he becomes a warrant officer at \$1,200 per year sea pay, with an increase of \$100 each year for three years. The fourth year his salary is \$1,600, and after twelve years' service reaches \$1,800. At sixty-two years of age he is retired on three-fourths pay for life.

Those whose ambition reaches beyond the warrant officer can have it satisfied through faithful and intelligent attention to duty, as after four years' service in that capacity the aspirant is eligible to a commission, if recommended by his commanding officer, and upon passing another examination. A bright and studious young man entering the navy as a sailor at seventeen may in twelve or fifteen years become a commissioned officer, and retire at sixty-two with the rank of captain.

The rigid provision of the recent law regarding a birth certificate was rendered necessary by the great number of boys who enlisted under age and who were subsequently discharged on that account, thus causing more or less demoralization. The enforcement of this law, however, also results in the rejection of many who are qualified, but are unable to produce a birth certificate, and the number of such refused is as high as forty per cent. of the total applications. The present navy is composed of ninety-six per cent. of native-born Americans, but this new law, admitting foreigners upon presentation of immigration certificates, is likely to cause the percentage to decrease unless the patriotism of the American boy can be sufficiently aroused by the biograph, by the photographic display, and by the "open door" of promotion.



MABEL HOLLINS, IN A SCENE FROM "THE LITTLE CHERUB," AT THE CRITERION.—Hall.



WILLIAM H. CRANE, IN "THE PRICE OF MONEY," AT THE GARRICK THEATRE. —Sarony.



JEANNE TOWLER, IN "THE HAM TREE," AT THE NEW YORK THEATRE.—Otto Sarony Company.



ROBERT MANTELL AS KING LEAR. —Otto Sarony Company.



JESSIE MILLWARD, IN "THE HYPOCRITES," AT THE HUDSON THEATRE. —Sarony.



WILTON LACKAYE, PLAYING JEAN VALJEAN IN "THE LAW AND THE MAN." —Bangs.



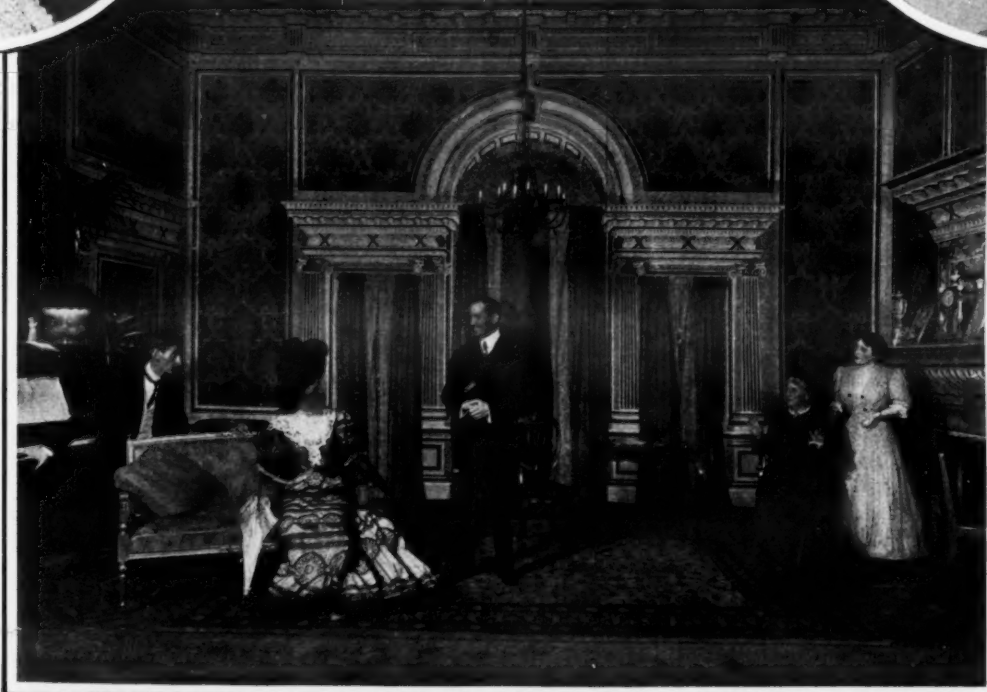
MARGARET ILLINGTON, IN "HIS HOUSE IN ORDER," AT THE EMPIRE THEATRE.—Sarony.



FAY DAVIS, WHO WILL APPEAR IN "THE HOUSE OF MIRTH." —Burr McIntosh Studio.



HILDA SPANG, IN "LADY JIM," AT WEBER'S THEATRE. —Sarony.



SCENE FROM "THE TWO MR. WETHERBYS," AT THE MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—Hall.



GRACE GEORGE, IN "CLOTHES," AT THE MANHATTAN THEATRE NEXT WEEK.—Matzene Studio.

THE OPENING OF THE FALL THEATRICAL SEASON.

STARS ALREADY SHINING OR ABOUT TO RISE IN THE NEW YORK DRAMATIC FIRMAMENT.



VIRGINIA TOBACCO PLANTATION HANDS ENJOYING THEMSELVES IN CHARACTERISTIC FASHION.



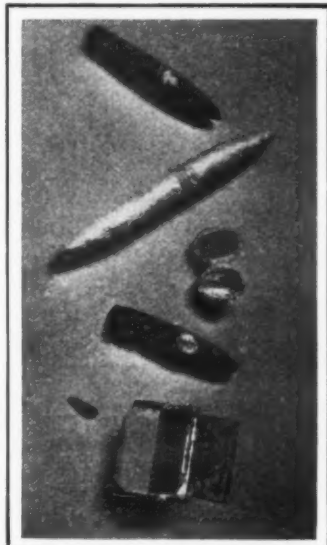
INDUSTRIOUS WORKERS AND CARD-PLAYING IDLERS IN A VIRGINIA TOBACCO-FIELD.



CORNER OF THE IRISH VILLAGE, WHERE THE IRISH TOBACCO EXHIBIT IS LOCATED, ATTRACTING MUCH ATTENTION.



GROUP OF TURKISH, GRECIAN, FRENCH, SYRIAN, AND AMERICAN GIRLS, WHO NIGHTLY HOLD A CIGARETTE-ROLLING CONTEST.

CAPTAIN MIKE FLAHERTY'S CURIOUS EXHIBITS.
Bismarck's cigar, King Edward's cigar, twenty five perfect cigars in a walnut shell, General Weyler's cigar, and the smallest box of perfect cigars in the world.

THE GREATEST TOBACCO EXPOSITION EVER HELD.

PICTURESQUE FEATURES OF THE GRAND DISPLAY NOW BEING MADE BY THE TOBACCO TRADES AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK, WITNESSED NIGHTLY BY LARGE CROWDS.

THE MAN IN THE AUTO

ALL OUR automobile legislation, like our other laws, is supposed to be founded upon the best of European practice. Unfortunately we have allowed a great deal to be grafted upon our law-books, which to-day causes us to regard all automobile legislation in this country as wholly sumptuary in its effect. In England, instead of allowing one man to prepare a bill, the amendments and changes to the current laws are referred by Parliament to the Royal Commission on Motor Cars, and while we might not agree with all of the commission's recommendations, we are bound to agree with some of them, especially that one which suggests the abolition of the general speed limit of twenty miles an hour in the open country, allowing an unlimited speed there, but still making it an offense to drive on the public highway negligently, recklessly, or at a speed or in a manner dangerous to the public. And this rule is the gist of the whole thing. It cuts out the police and the magistrate on the speed question. One of the recommendations is that in towns, villages, and dangerous corners, steep hills and similar places, where caution is required, speed should be controlled by a twelve-mile speed limit when adopted by a resolution of the local authorities. But this twelve-mile speed limit must be indicated by sign-boards in the rural districts, and in London and other big towns also by notices in the daily press. Here in New York the bulk of our accidents are caused by the heavy, clumsy electric cabs, fitted with short wheel bases and solid tires. In London the suggestion of the Royal Commission is that the speed limit of heavy cars not fitted with pneumatic tires and weighing from two to three tons should be reduced to five miles an hour. Regarding the dust nuisance, the commission urges the need of better road construction, and proposes that the revenue derived from the taxation of motor-cars should be devoted to this purpose. For traction-cars, the commissioners are of the opinion that the total loaded actual weight of the trailer should not exceed four tons, and that no heavy motor-car should be longer over all than twenty-two feet, and that cars having an actual weight of eight tons should have a wheel base of not less than eight feet. For the first time the commission defines what a motor-cycle is, although this has been referred to in previous laws. In New York State, where motor-cycles are wisely not taxed or licensed, being only subject to the common speed laws of the State, a motor-cycle has been defined as a power-vehicle, having two or three wheels, on which the rider sits astride on a saddle; but the Royal Commission suggests that a motor-cycle

might be termed a motor-car, designed to travel on not more than three wheels and weighing not more than three hundred pounds unladen. One of the worst recommendations of the commission is that of increasing the size of the letters and plates on the identification signs. One of the regrettable things in the report is that the commission places itself on record as opposed to the universal lighting of all vehicles on the public highway. Experience in this country has shown that every vehicle should carry a tail light from sunset to sunrise, not only for the protection of others, but for its own protection. One of the good suggestions of the commission is that a special penalty should be imposed for being drunk while in charge of a motor-car. The commission also recommends that the emission of smoke, or visible vapor, in such a quantity as to cause annoyance or danger, and the making of excessive noise or vibration which is of more than a momentary description, should be an offense. Certainly nobody will agree with the view of the commission that it is not necessary for horse-drawn traffic to carry tail lights, and that the only reason that motor-cars carry them is to illuminate the identification plates. In conclusion it must be said, that the report of the commission is somewhat paradoxical regarding the speed limit. First the commission admits the inefficiency of the speed limit, and then proposes a local twelve-mile limit.

THE USE OF the automobile is growing faster than superficial observers would imagine. At the beginning of this year, estimating the population of the country to be 85,000,000 people, we had about 85,000 automobiles in use, or about one to every 1,000 inhabitants. At the close of the current year, if we still estimate the population at 85,000,000 people, the registrations will show about 125,000 automobiles in daily use, or about one automobile to every 680 inhabitants of the country. New York City has now one automobile to every 250 people, while Chicago's percentage is still lower. Denver, which has a population of 175,000, has 1,050 licensed cars, or one automobile to every 170 people. Cleveland, on the face of the figures, is the greatest motoring town in the country. It has 3,020 cars, or about one to every 150 of the population.

THE GLIDDEN tour taught the makers of this country one thing among a number of others, and that is, although we have plenty of speed and power in our cars, we still lack comfort. In England, in the international tourists' trophy race for 1907, it is proposed

that motor-car bodies shall carry four passengers, and that the top of the back of the rear seat shall not be less than thirty-three inches from the top of the chassis, measured vertically from the highest point of the chassis, above the ground and behind the dashboard, and that every two seats shall give not less than forty-four inches, measured from outside to outside of the body to the top of the cushion levels, and that this measurement shall be taken along the front of the seats. The platform behind the dashboard shall not be less than seven feet six inches long, nor less than thirty-two inches wide, and the body of the car shall cover this area. The body of the car must be easily removable by not more than six bolts or hinges, and without disconnecting any parts of the ignition apparatus, lubricating connection, fuel pipe work, fixings of tanks, or pipe connections to tanks.

ALL THE SIGNS point to the coming of the motor-cycle into popularity. Its growth has been slow but sure, and without a boom, which is so fatal in its final sky-rocket effect to anything. But if the motor-cycle is to maintain and increase its present popularity, the drivers of them must do away with a source of annoyance to the public, and that is the use of the exhaust cut-outs on their mufflers. Why, the little one-lung two-wheelers make more noise now with their "teuf, teuf," than do the big touring cars on the highways. In England the *Motor Union* has taken up the subject seriously, not only in regard to motor-cycles, but automobiles, and here in this country, Editor R. G. Betts, president of the Federation of Motor Cyclists, has suggested legislation prohibiting the use of unmuffled motor-cycles. ALEX SCHWALBACH.

The Secret of Beauty

OF THE SKIN, SCALP, HAIR, AND HANDS IS CUTICURA SOAP, ASSISTED BY CUTICURA OINTMENT.

MILLIONS of the world's best people use Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, the purest and sweetest of emollients for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Why "Armour" Insures Quality

FOR a generation the name of Armour & Company has stood alone at the top among purveyors of meats and meat products. Each year has made its position more secure. This pre-eminence is no accident. The Armour food-producing plants are six of the largest, cleanest and best equipped of the kind in the world. Their products have been approved by the housewives of the world through forty years of continuous use. And they get better every year.

"IF IT'S 'ARMOUR'S' IT'S O. K."

¶ The "Armour way" of specializing has put Armour products in a class by themselves and keeps them there. Each food producing department, in all of the six plants, is in charge of a specialist. His sole object is to make the product of his department—whether it be an extract, a ham, a lard, or a canned meat—the best of its class in the world. Quality is the first consideration. After forty years of effort and vast expenditure to put their products at the top in reputation and quality, Armour & Company cannot afford to let them deteriorate—cannot afford to put their name on anything but the best. The result is that "Armour" is quoted around the globe as a guaranty of quality.

Armour food products always have been sold on their merits. They are as good today as they were yesterday. They will be better tomorrow if we can make them so.

SAVORY "EXTRACT" SOUPS

¶ Rich, meaty, wholesome, and palate-tempting soups—soups that nourish and delight, without overheating—are best made with Armour's Extract of Beef. It imparts that savory quality, without

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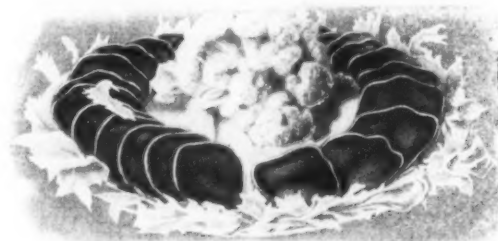


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¶ The bacon that cooks crisp without scorching—Armour's "Star" Sliced Bacon (in tins or glass jars). For breakfast it wakes up the appetite and stimulates digestion, as well as nourishes. It is "Star" bacon, in the first place, a selected, special-cure bacon. Then, for putting into jars or tins, choice strips of "Star" quality are chosen and sliced to uniform thinness. These slices are again sorted and carefully packed and then sealed in air tight tins or jars. You thus get the very choicest bits of bacon from the largest bacon producing establishment in the world. Armour's "Veribest" Sliced Dried Beef (in glass jars or tins) is produced by a similar system of selection.

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JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

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York.]

[T REMAINED for Harriman to execute
a striking and extraordinary *coup d'état*
in the Union Pacific and the Southern
Pacific. It was a venture and, if it had
failed, the last chance for an upward
movement, and the last opportunity for
the heavy holders of security to unload,
would have passed. For the time being,
the plan apparently succeeded. The
gamblers climbed over each other to
make the first winning on the new deal.
Newspapers reported the handsome prof-
its of office clerks and the millions of
profits of the pools. The public can
never stand this sort of thing with pa-
tience, and it followed the gamblers in a
rush to buy on "the new bull move-
ment." Meanwhile, conservative bank-
ers viewed the situation with amaze-
ment. Here, with the money market so
tight that heavy borrowers must go
abroad to make loans at reasonable rates;
here, at a time when many of the prin-
cipal railroads are looking for loans to
meet the exigencies of expanding busi-
ness, we find ourselves in the midst of a
craze on Wall Street, with sales of stocks
mounting up to three million shares in a
single day. We find the railroads that
have been, and are still, among the heav-
iest borrowers of money, increasing or
promising to increase their dividends to
deplete their treasury, and make impera-
tive additional borrowings in the near
future.

Is there common sense, wisdom, or busi-
ness sagacity in this? I do not think so,
and, for that reason, I have not believed,
and do not now believe, that the boom
in Wall Street can continue for any great
length of time. It is more likely to cul-
minate in a condition of affairs that will
call a sharp and sudden halt on Wall
Street methods. There need be no con-
cealment about the purpose of the rise
in certain securities. For instance, the
Erie has a batch of convertible bonds;
the Atchison another; the Pennsylvania
still another, all of which have been
offered for public sale, and all of which
the public has not been in a hurry to buy,
because the convertible privilege was at
a discount rather than at a premium.
The Atchison bonds, for instance, were
convertible in stock at par, and the Penn-
sylvania in stock at \$150. Who would care
for these bonds at par unless the stock sold
at over par for Atchison, and at over \$150
for Pennsylvania? So with Erie bonds,
convertible on the basis of fifty for the
common stock. B. R. T. has also a batch
of convertible bonds—a big batch—which
it would be very glad to dispose of at par.
If the Atchison directors, by increasing
dividends on the common, as I said long
ago they probably would, can keep the
stock substantially above par, the bonds
will rise accordingly, for the public will
desire to get in on the advance. If the
Pennsylvania increases its dividends to
seven per cent., a similar rise in the three
and a half convertibles may be expected.

But are these conservative methods of
finance by great railroad systems in
urgent need of all their surplus earnings,
and a great deal more, for extraordinary
expenditures they are making? The
Union Pacific dividend was based in part
on income from investments, and the
largest item of these is \$90,000,000 in
Southern Pacific common. When Mr.
Harriman declared a dividend on South-
ern Pacific, he poured the money into the
Union Pacific's treasury with which it
was enabled in great part to pay its
extra dividend. The Pennsylvania, by
increasing the dividends on B. and O.,
Chesapeake and Ohio, Norfolk and West-
ern, and its other possessions, can also
add sufficiently to its income to pay an
extra dividend. New York Central can
do the same with its Lake Shore and its
Michigan Central holdings, and this, un-
fortunately for the railways, once more
centres public attention upon the fact
that three great railway systems, the
Central, the Pennsylvania, and the Union
Pacific, each dominated virtually by one

man, hold a masterful position in the
railway business of the country.

If there is any marked tendency of the
times, it is distinctly against the central-
ization of corporation power in the hands
of a few individuals. The way in which
this power can be used has just been
strikingly illustrated in the insurance in-
vestigation of New York State, and these
disclosures have made a profound impres-
sion upon the public mind. I regard it as
extremely unfortunate for all vested in-
terests that, at this critical juncture,
Mr. Harriman has made his back-stairs
announcement of the increased dividends
on Union Pacific, and the unexpectedly
generous dividend on Southern Pacific.
Every stockholder in the roads who has
sold his shares while under the impres-
sion, distinctly given out by the manage-
ment, that the dividend question was far
from settled, will feel that he was tricked
and duped, and he will feel this not with-
out reason. So keen is this sense of in-
justice on the part of many that it has
even been suggested that the shareholders
should begin action against Mr. Har-
riman and his associates for the losses or
damages sustained by the sale of their
stock by reason of the misrepresenta-
tions of the directors.

If these complaining shareholders unite
to make warfare on Harriman, they can
make it exceedingly uncomfortable for
him; but they will probably be foolish
enough to continue to send their voting
proxies to him and let him use the power
they place in his hands with which to
club their brains out. I say it is unfor-
tunate that, at this time, the rising pub-
lic sentiment against vested interests
has been thus needlessly stirred into new
and stronger resentment by the manage-
ment of the Union Pacific and Southern
Pacific railways. If this country were
not so magnificently prosperous it could
not stand the series of shocks it has re-
cently sustained, and would not with
equanimity regard the condition of polit-
ical perplexity and uncertainty which
now attends it.

I have said that the leaders of the

Street plan their campaigns systemat-
ically, and, as a rule, they do not under-
take to carry them out without having
abundant resources with which to do it.
It is known that they have borrowed
heavily at home and abroad, and that,
for this reason, many believe that they
can tide over the emergency of tight
money during the rest of the year. But
it all depends on how tight the money
market may become, and how heavy the
speculation in stocks may continue to be.
A continuously tight money market
augurs ill for a continuous bull move-
ment. Active as Wall Street was for
the few days following the Harriman
dividend declarations, it was not suffi-
ciently active to enable the leaders to
unload their holdings on the public. It
is the impression of many that it is the
purpose of Mr. Harriman to put South-
ern Pacific at a premium over the pre-
ferred stock, so that the latter may be
retired in favor of the common to the
advantage of preferred shareholders.
This was done successfully with Union
Pacific and its convertible bonds. If
this is a part of the Harriman plan it is
only necessary to put Southern Pacific
on a five and one-half or six per cent.
basis to make it sell higher than the pre-
ferred. If the manipulators of Atchison
common put it on a five per cent. basis,
the convertible four per cents. will sell
at a premium and find a ready market.
And so will the Pennsylvania converti-
ble three and one-halves. This is the
scheme; but can it be carried out, and
after it has been, and should we have a
year of bad crops, or a depression in
business, and a reduction of dividends,
who would own these convertible bonds
and what would the convertible privilege
be worth?

I have spoken of the rising public
sentiment against corporations, and I
have alluded on various occasions to the
drastic legislation, by a number of West-
ern and Southern States, to reduce freight
and passenger rates on railroads within
their borders. The best argument that

Continued on page 237.

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 236.

the advocates of these reduced railway tariffs can present lies in the fact that the roads are earning so much money on an enormously watered capital that they are increasing dividends by leaps and bounds. What stronger argument can the demagogues in Congress and the State Legislatures use? While the rise in the market may be helpful to certain financial interests, it is obviously harmful to all those which are issuing, or preparing to issue, large quantities of new securities. The St. Paul is to have \$25,000,000 additional stock; the Northwest \$100,000,000, and the Norfolk and Western \$34,000,000 of bonds. Several other roads, including the Wabash, will be in the loan market shortly, seeking money on a very liberal basis and on a constantly tightening market.

Who will provide these funds? Can our banks, with their overstrained credit? Can our financiers, who have recently abandoned a number of bond syndicates that promised them a generous profit, and left them at a loss? Can we borrow abroad while the dark cloud of a revolution in Russia overshadows the foreign situation? Would the same men who have engineered a rise in the market to make money hesitate to get out from under and take the short side when the first sign of precarious conditions manifested themselves? Not for one minute. It is the long-suffering public which must always bear the brunt of the losses. We are all believers in the country's prosperity. We all rejoice to know that the crop estimates for the current year show a generous increase in the total value, reaching the almost incalculable aggregate of nearly \$7,000,000,000. We are proud of our growing manufactures which, under a protective tariff, are finding markets in every land. But every one must regret the widespread spirit of speculation which is sweeping the American people off their feet, and which appears in various directions to be approaching its climax. Fortunate indeed will it be for us if the climax can be averted and if the sober sense of those who preach a gospel of conservatism can assert its sway.

"R." Westminster, Md.: I do not regard the La Luz favorably.

"Ashland," Penn.: The Copper Hand-book has no mention of the mines to which you refer, and I do not know how to locate them.

"G. W." Milwaukee: The dividends on Corn Products Refining began with the first one it declared in June, and are cumulative from that date.

"B." Watertown, Mass.: Nothing is known of any of the stocks on your list in Wall Street. It would be much wiser to put your money into something which can be sold in an emergency. To make a sale you must have a market.

"X." Deposit, N. Y.: Va.-Car. Chemical preferred, paying 8 per cent., and fully earning it, and developing a growing business, looks quite as attractive as most of the preferred industrials, but I do not regard it as a gilt-edged investment.

"Massachusetts," 50: I have not heard that there was any community of interest between the properties. On the contrary, the management says distinctly there is none, and insists that the outlook is constantly improving, and that the forthcoming dividend will be paid. I have never visited the property.

"L." Saranac Lake: 1. I have no doubt that it is a perfectly legitimate enterprise, though I have not seen the property. Those who have speak well of its development and of its former richness. The fact that dividends have been announced to be paid shortly has significance. 2. The Friede Globe Tower Company is an experimental proposition, in my judgment, and a good thing to leave alone.

"W." New York: Under the plan of reorganization of the Con. Lake Superior you received your pro rata of the new issue of shares in the reorganized company. You can write to the Fidelity Trust and get through them a copy of the plan, and figure out the matter for yourself. The reorganized company, I am told, is doing very well, earning the full interest on the bonds, with a surplus on the stock, though there is as yet no talk of dividends.

"G." Pittsburg, Penn.: The West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company's gold debenture 5s were issued recently in exchange for the capital stock of the Williamsburg Paper Manufacturing Company, and are mostly held by C. M. Schwab, who, I understand, regards them as worth between 85 and 90, but as there is no market you would probably have to offer them at a discount. Perhaps the West Virginia company might find a purchaser for you or fix a price.

"K." St. Paul: 1. It came from the business department. 2. It might be well to address your inquiry directly to the officers of the company. It is a fair question, I think. 3. I have not recommended the purchase of any of the properties to which you refer. I have simply reported what has been said regarding them, and have left the matter of purchasing to the discretion of my readers, as I usually do. 4. They are two different propositions, but it is predicted that the shares will ultimately sell at about the same price.

"Michigan": 1. The talk of competition in Corn Products naturally affects the stock. I have great confidence in the management, but competition is always a factor in trade. American Can preferred and Corn Products Refining preferred both look reasonable. 2. Amalgamated Copper has had a very heavy rise since I called attention to it, when it sold about half present figures. It is generally understood that the dividend is to be increased. This might advance it still further, though I am afraid that this market is getting a little too much steam on. I think well of Pennsylvania 4 per cent. bonds.

"H." Chicago: I have no doubt that the effort to advance Atchison common has the strength of the company's management behind it, and that, until the collateral trust bonds have been disposed of at a fair premium, the common stock will be kept as much above par as the situation and circumstances will warrant. Several months ago, when the stock sold much lower, I gave the reason why

observant speculators were looking for an advance. That was the time to have purchased for speculation. On a 5 or 6 per cent. basis the stock would approximate the price of other dividend payers of that class, but the secretive manner in which the U. P. and S. P. dividends were declared shows that only the insider knows when to buy or sell.

"S." Hagerstown, Md.: 1. A bull movement at this time, under existing conditions, would be almost unprecedented. While there may be a hysterical rise in certain securities on the payment of unexpectedly large dividends, and a rise, sympathetically, of non-dividend-payers on this advance, I cannot escape the conviction that chances favor lower, rather than higher, prices before the year is closed. 2. I have no doubt that Secretary Shaw will come to the relief of the money market if panicky conditions threaten at any time, but he has well-nigh exhausted his resources. 3. I do not regard the increased dividends now being announced as an evidence of a more honest management. On the contrary, it is an evidence that the management, pursuing its customary secretive methods, is getting the better of the public for a turn in Wall Street. 4. There are those who believe that the Pennsylvania, in view of its urgent need of large amounts of money for improvements, was the principal seller of B. and O., after the increase of the dividend on the latter which was expected to strengthen the stock. An advance in Pennsylvania, toward 150 or better, is naturally expected in order to make the convertible bonds look more attractive than they have been. It is a question how much of a strain this market can stand.

"K." Cincinnati: 1. Greene Con. Copper is a very large and valuable property, and would sell higher if it were in the hands of those who have been so successful in exploiting some of the other great copper mines. The warfare made upon Colonel Greene has not been conducive to the best welfare of his company. His recent alliance with several mining men actively engaged in developing a property adjoining the Greene has created suspicion regarding the future of the latter, though I do not say that this is in any sense justified; Colonel Greene and his friends say it is not. I have reason to know that the Amalgamated and Standard Oil interests were once willing to buy control of Greene at \$25 a share, or thereabouts. Unless I had good advice regarding the purposes of the management, I would not purchase Greene; neither would I be inclined to sell it at a loss. 2. After Harriman's performance with S. P. and U. P. many believe that the Steel Trust proposes to have the same kind of pyrotechnics with Steel common, by putting it again on a 4 per cent. basis. Observant men in the building trade see signs of a subsidence of the

tremendous real-estate boom, and this may signify something to the Steel Trust before another year is past. I do not believe in the common stock as a permanent investment. While many shrewd brokers on the Street are advising its purchase for a speculation, I think it is altogether too much of a gamble. Crucible Steel common is profiting by the prosperity of the steel trade, but it represents the water in the capitalization of the company. It is only speculatively attractive.

"E. B." New York: 1. I was told months ago, on what I regarded as very excellent authority, that the ore deal between the Steel Trust and Hill had been fully agreed upon between the interested parties, and that it only awaited a favorable opportunity for its official announcement. The Steel Trust believes that it will especially help the common. 2. If the deal has been virtually put through for several months, its effect would have been discounted if the Street were in its ordinary temper; but at this time of hysteria, when it is ready to jump at new bull developments, the announcement, if made at the psychological moment, might be used to give another impetus to higher prices. 3. I do not believe that we are to see very much higher prices for any considerable length of time, though those who pretend to know all about U. P. and S. P. are insisting that both are to be put on a still higher basis, and that, in this connection, developments of general interest to Wall Street are still pending. 4. The continuance of the bull movement will depend very largely on the ability of leading financiers on both sides of the Atlantic to provide money with which to finance a bull market. A wide-open revolution in Russia, or abnormally high rates for money through the fall and winter months in New York City, would jeopardize the life of the bull movement, in spite of the efforts of the Secretary of the Treasury, which are expected to relieve the tension at any time. 5. The Gates crowd, which control Republic Steel, intend, it is said, to unload it on the public as they did once before at a handsome profit, and to do this will put it on a higher dividend-paying basis than the Steel Trust common shares have ever been. But it is a gambling crowd. 6. If you have watched my column carefully you will have observed long ago the reason why I expected that the Atchison dividend would probably be increased, namely, to make a market for the convertible bonds. It would not surprise me if there might be a pyrotechnical display in this stock if it can possibly be brought about. Yet I believe that this is a dangerous market, and if I were in it I would keep near the shore.

Continued on page 238.

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225 Fourth Avenue

NEW YORK

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 237.

"L. A.," New Orleans: I think it is advisable always to leave your balances in your bank, unless you are having an open account and doing continuous business with your broker. At present I would not regard any of the firms as better than the one you are trading with. All are good.

"R.," Bisbee, Ariz.: There is no doubt as to the fact that the property is large and being developed on a first-class scale, and by men who seem to have an abundance of money. Recent quotations on the curb have been a little above \$5. It is announced that dividends will be paid next January.

"Cayuga": At 5-8, the White Knob common, 100 shares of the stock would cost you \$62.50. I have heard a similar report that the property was being favorably developed, but have no personal knowledge regarding it. Its cheapness has commended it to some of the bargain-hunters on the curb, but it is a gamble.

"Novice": The identification of Charles M. Schwab, as reported, with the Montgomery Shoshone, had led to a rapid advance in the stock, but it was regarded as highly speculative by those who observed it closely. Unless you have inside information regarding it, I would be very careful. It is almost impossible to get it from reliable sources.

"Investor," Utica: 1. Chicago and Alton 31-2s are a very good bond of their character. The Kansas City Southern 3s are nearer gilt edged. The Rock Island collateral trust 5s are not a mortgage on the property, but are based on the holdings of certain securities. They are not, by any means, in the gilt-edged class. 2. I know nothing about the industrial bonds to which you refer.

"Gridiron": The very heavy capitalization of American Pneumatic makes it difficult for it to promise dividends on the common stock. Dividends on the preferred have been recently paid of 1 1/2 per cent. per quarter. The earnings for the past year did not show much of a surplus. The weakness of the stock is due, no doubt, to the recent large issue of bonds, which makes the possibility of dividends on the common still more remote.

"T. E. F.," New York: For some months a rise in Gold Hill Copper has been promised by those chiefly interested in it, but it seems to stick around \$3 per share. Dominion Copper has recently had an advance, and I am told that its earnings are increasing so rapidly that it ought to sell much higher. Nevada-Utah has had all the advance that its present condition justifies. The promise of dividends on Guanajuato in January is adding strength to the quotation.

"Vermont": If I had New York Transportation stock at higher than market prices, I would not exchange it, with the present outlook in the market, for anything else, because I have faith that, unless there is some speculative juggling with the property, it can ultimately be made of value. If your own judgment, however, favors a swap for something else, there are several cheap industrials that, with a continuance of good business conditions, might be expected to advance, including Union Bag and Paper common, American Can common, and American Malt common.

"G.," London: 1. Unless the tendency, especially in the South, to antagonize all railroad interests almost up to the confiscatory stage, leads to further drastic legislation, Texas Pacific, with the wonderful growth of the country through which it runs, is bound to become a much stronger and greater property. As there is no preferred stock ahead of the issue, its price makes it seem attractive on reactions. 2. It is difficult to give the intrinsic value. The common is regarded as representing water pure and simple, and the last statement indicated an es-

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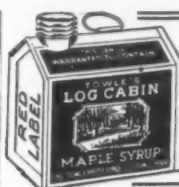
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